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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO 208 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th "	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,000
10th "	CHINA		7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x..	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,439
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
27th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Warefield*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	Domala	8,341
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th "	Dumana	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,022	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Sept	TAKADA	East & S. Africa.
2nd "	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
4th "	JAPAN	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras
4th "	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
5th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS & SATURDAYS every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but will be resumed on the 28th September.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA: SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru,	S. Kuba,	5975	4th Sep.	18th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep,	29th Sep,
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	29th "	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya,	7098	16th Oct.	30th "
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	555	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	265	170

For particulars please apply to—
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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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Raj Ratna Sheth Meganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamlhuprasad Laskari (Advil Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
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Basrah	Madras
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Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH:

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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
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Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery)
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Calcutta	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Delhi	Karachi	Patiala
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Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Hafizabad	Meerut City.	Simla
		Srinagar

London Agents:

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
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BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	80,500,000

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Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
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Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
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Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF E. C. GWYNNE—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late Mr. E. C. Gwynne (Married), late of Bombay District Transportation Inspector of the G.I.P. Railway, European deceased, who died at Santa Cruz, Bombay, on the 20th day of March, 1925, Probate of the Will of the above deceased was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of August, 1925, to Gerald Little the executor named in the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor above named, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executor will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons holding any property belonging to the said deceased are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1925.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitor for
Mr. Gerald Little, the Executor named in the Will of the late E. C. Gwynne, deceased.

C23053

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3287 of 1922.

TEJPAL NURSEY and others ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

BYRAMSHAW HORMASJI RAO and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1925, at the hour of 5 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras Land or ground, but since redeemed from the payment of all Foras together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stable standing thereon situate, lying and being at Proctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 2/7354 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Ismail Hasham, on or towards the West and South by a private passage and on or towards the North by the property of Framji Bhicaji Motiwalla which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1815 (6) and Street No. 60, Proctor Street.

For furthtr particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C23805

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSE SUIT NO. 2100 OF 1923.

MANEKJI DADABHAI BHATHENA ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) PHIROZ FAREDOON DABOO, and (2) RATTANSEY ISWARDAS, lately residing at Matunga ..... Defendants.

To,

RATTANSEY ISWARDAS

TAKE NOTICE that the above Suit has been filed both against you and Mr. Daboo for accounts of the sale proceeds of your property at Matunga and for recovery of the amount due to the Plaintiff under the mortgage executed by you in his favour and the hearing of the Suit is fixed for the 15th September, 1925, when you are ordered to attend Court with all your evidence.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
For Prothonotary.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C23974

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2218 of 1925.

NARSEY MAVJI & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) BOMBAY INDIA TEA SUPPLYING CO., a firm, and (2) DHANJI SHAMJI ..... Defendants.

To

The abovenamed Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you. The Plaintiffs claim from the first defendants Rs. 2,805-9-0 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 16th February, 1925, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment. The Plaintiffs further pray that the Plaintiffs be authorised to recover the sum of Rs. 1,697-12-5, lying in the Court of the Sixth Presidency Magistrate in case No. 253/P of 1925 and that it may be declared that the 2nd Defendant has no right to recover the amount from the Police Court and that the Defendants be restrained from withdrawing the said amount from the Police Court and that the amount so recovered be paid to the Plaintiffs towards the part satisfaction of the decree that may be passed in this suit.

Take further notice that 15th day of September, 1925, is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit when you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in default whereof an exparte decree will be passed against you.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1925.

MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

23978

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2192 OF 1925.

KRISHNAJI RAMJI MAYEKAR ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) ISMAIL ABDUL SUBEDAR, (2) LAXMAN MUKUND DABHOLKER, (3) PANDURANG BALWANT KARKHANIS ..... Defendants.

To,

LAXMAN MUKUND DABHOLKER,
2nd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit for a declaration inter alia that he is entitled to the balance of Rs. 3,952-0-4 in the hands of the City Improvement Trust and for an order for raising the attachment before judgment and for a decree against you for Rs. 6,000 or in the alternative for Rs. 2,048 as mentioned in the plaint and for costs and interest on judgment and this Court has fixed the 15th day of September 1925, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing and final disposal of this suit And also take notice that in default of your appearance on the said date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C23979

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. RAICHAND DOONGARSEY has contracted to sell to our clients, the Trustees of Shri Anant Nathji Maharaj Derasur Funds, the property known as Momaya Mansion and described hereunder and that all persons having any interest in the said property or any claim thereto or into or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, gift inheritance, charge, lease, easement, maintenance, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Dongri Street, admeasuring 723 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 6575, New Survey No. 2660, under B Ward No. 1183-84, Street Nos. 257-259 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 922, Mandvi Division and bounded, on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the North by the property of Khetsey Khiasey, on or towards the West by the said Dongri Street and on or towards the South by the property of the Purchasers.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1925.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay (through the Schools Committee) in exercise of the Powers conferred under section 3 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act—Bombay Act XV of 1920 and with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, have already declared that primary education of both boys and girls of all classes and creeds, except to boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also for the present the girls of the Mahomedan Community shall be compulsory in F and G Wards of the City of Bombay with effect from the 2nd day of November, 1925, it is hereby notified (1) that the said scheme shall come into operation from the said date with reference to boys and girls of the said communities of school-age i.e., of not less than six and of not more than 11 years of age, (2) That no fee of any kind shall be charged in any of the Municipal Primary Schools or other recognised schools in respect of primary education of any boy or girl of any age below 11 in F. and G Wards from 2nd November, 1925.

The public of F and G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with Rule No. 5 of Notification No. 236—Education Department Bombay Castle, dated 28th September, 1923, the registers of children of school-going age (as per form prescribed by Education Department) are now ready and can be seen from 2nd September, 1925, on the Notice Board of (1) The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, (2) Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel No. 12, during Office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at (1) All Municipal Primary Schools. (2) All Non-Municipal Recognised Primary Schools and (3) All Non-Municipal recognised High Schools in the Area.

The Compulsory scheme will come into operation from 2nd November, 1925. The parent (includes a guardian and any person, who has the actual custody of a child) of every child of school-going age i.e. of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age, referred to in the above-mentioned Registers to which this Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the Limits of F and G Wards shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or recognised Primary Schools from and after the 2nd November, 1925, and any such parent or guardian, who fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in the aforesaid Act, except under a reasonable excuse, (as mentioned in Section 8 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.)

The Said Section 8 runs thus:—

MEANING OF REASONABLE EXCUSE.

8. A parent shall be deemed to have reasonable excuse for failure to cause child to attend a recognised primary school in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness, an infirmity or other unavoidable cause

(b) Where the child is receiving otherwise than in a recognised primary school instruction, which in the opinion of the Schools Committee, is efficient or has already completed his primary education.

(c) Where there is no recognised primary school within one mile measure according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

4. The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Registers and report, in time, inaccuracies, if any, in the Registers in regard to his Ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Bombay No. 12.

B N MOTIWALA,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Bombay.

Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, Dated 18/8/1925.

C23959.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PARTICULARS OF ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

ENGINE.

Side by side coupled Jet condensing Engine wheel locks Patent valves.
H. P. Cylinder 32in. Diameter.
L. P. Cylinder 54in. Diameter.
Stroke 6 feet.
Revolution per minute 56.
I. H. P. 1500.
Fly wheel 28 feet diameter, 30 groves 1-3/4in. dia. ropes working pressure 150 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF DYNAMO.

Direct coupled Engine and Dynamo by J. P. Hall year 1905, Volts 230 Amperes 180, Revolutions 635 for 800 lights, Maximum points 1000.

BOILERS.

Two Boilers, makers: Daniel Adamson and Co., Ltd., Power N. H. P. 47, Pressure 125 lbs. per sq. inch. Diameter 30ft. by 7ft.

Please apply to the MANAGER, The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., Tulsi Pipe Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.

23975

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned SHIVNARAYAN BALDEODAS have retired by mutual consent as from the 1st day of August, 1925, from the firm of Allana Rahimtulla and Co., who have been doing business as Agents of the Birla Mills, Ltd.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1925.

R1746

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for purchase of three Steam Road Rollers of 10 tons capacity. The rollers should be fitted with apparatus for scarifying road surface. Boiler should conform to the requirements of the Indian Boiler Act.

The quotations should be C.I.F. Karachi, and should reach the office of the Executive Engineer, Karachi Municipality, up to 12th October, 1925.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi.
27th August, 1925.

C23981

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE ATTENTION of Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay is invited to the University notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette", announcing subjects for competitive essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 and the conditions of competition.

2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, oral or written, with a copy of the notification in question.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 28th August, 1925.

23967

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.
State Railways and All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

19735

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "SUMATRA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th of August, from Japan, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 9th proximo, those days being Public Holidays (Parsi New Year), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st August, 1925.

C23977

AMUSEMENTS.

PRECIOUS
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
DRAMA and SERIAL
"THE MAN FROM NOWHERE"
A Superb Thrilling Drama full of exciting incidents.
Also
THE CONCLUDING PARTS
of the popular Pathe Serial
"INTO THE NET"
HALF RATES.
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS
CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Strikingly appealing Picture with a Pep
A UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
7 parts—6500 feet—
"SIEGE"
A character-study of a strong-willed elderly woman in conflict with youth—and of how her spirit is broken and her pride humbled through the young woman's Sacrifice. Starring the adorably charming
VIRGINIA VALLY
and the robust handsome screen hero
EUGENE O'BRIEN
Supported by an all-Star cast.
The Programme includes a Comedy.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREM
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 2nd September, 1925
at 8-30 p. m.
VAR VANCHANA
at
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.

"HOW I PLAY TENNIS"
BY
MLLE. LENGLEN
A PICTURE FOR ALL TENNIS ENTHUSIASTS.
Charles Ray
IN
"DYNAMITE SMITH"
A VIVID AND MOVING DRAMA
PATHE GAZETTE
Time :— 6, 8, and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA OUSE.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
SPLENDID UNIVERSAL PICTURE
THE
'Man Without a Heart'
6 Parts—with an all-Star cast
If you thought the girl you loved was about to elope with your sister's husband, what would you do?
The programme includes a 2-Reel hilarious Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
COMMCG:—Sat., 5th Sept.
TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE
EASY STREET
THE RINK.
All Features
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Specially for PATETI WEEK.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE New Charny Rd.
WILL SCREEN
'BHADRA BHAMINI'
OR
'TEST of CHASTITY
SPLENDID FILM PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS COY., BOMBAY.
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

IMPERIAL
Continues
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM Coy's
COMEDY DRAMA
"MY WIFE'
"MY WIFE"
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M
EXTRA SHOWS
ON SAT. & SUNDAY at 3 P. M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — HARD-WORKING CLERKS Apply personally AMBALAL PARIKH New Chawl, Bhangvadi Kalbadevi.
A R1744

WANTED—CANDIDATES to learn Credit Collection Business. Excellent prospects. MASHER'S INSTITUTE, Agra.
A R1679

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A CHIEF AGENT for Central Provinces and one for Berar for India Equitable Insurance Co. Ld., Educated gentlemen with experience of life insurance business and canvassing will have preference. Good terms to desirable men. Apply to SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar St., CALCUTTA.
A R1722

WANTED—A TRAINED HINDI knowing, experienced Head Mistress for a first class Girls' School in Rajputana. Pay according to qualifications. Free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials mentioning clearly the salary required to Box No. 962, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23956

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

SMALL OFFICE ROOM with separate entrance available at 16, Apollo Street. Please apply M. P. GOCULDAS & CO., Apollo Street.
C 23950.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—For every City in India for the sale of the famous Kakomi Cotton Goods. Liberal Commission allowed, but security necessary. Write to:—THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
A

PROFESSION.

CHRONIC NERVOUS and MENTAL DISEASES RADICALLY CURED Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Land Mansion, Churni Road, Station.
P R1736

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1731

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY equipments FOR SALE. Very cheap. Rare chance. Apply "P" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1750

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

AMERICAN LETTER HEADS—Latest American styles. Design Book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp: Hongkong Bank, off Churchgate Street, Fort.
L R1732

SPORTS.

WINNING HORSES?—Are you going to bet at Poona Races? If so take my Betting Instruction. No Mathematics, No Astrology, No Cycle or other complicated systems but my own practised very easy Method for people of average knowledge. No fear of losing. Guaranteed refund if wrong. Charge Rs. 10/4 only. No V-P.P. Remit by Insured Post. J. D. RAI, Kalimpong (Bengal).
R1737

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
R1750

AFGHANISTAN, PERSIA and BALUCHISTAN PRODUCTS. Seven lbs. Quetta Rosy Peaches or two lbs. Assofoetida or Five Tolas Persian Saffron or one pound Almonds oil or eight pounds Persian Roses Gulkhand 12/- Half Quantity 7/-. Deliver Free. Quality Special. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R1347

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

TYPEWRITING TAUGHT by the most up-to-date American Methods by V. B. PADHYE'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE. Thakurdwar, Bombay.
M R1647

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL. Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

ADVERTISEMENTS ACCEPTED in "Trades Directory of India, Burma and Ceylon." Particulars from MODERN ADVERTISING BUREAU, Madras, E.
E R1751

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PARTNER with small capital or wanted money on interest. Large profit in short time. Apply Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1747

WANTED—Rs. TEN THOUSAND on interest and/or partnership for advancing running unrisky business. Apply Box No. 966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1745

WANTED by a Kanarite, a LOAN of Rs. 500 on personal security. Write for particulars to Box No. 968 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1748

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234. Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite-r Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TODAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

67 full pressed bales Jinja Cotton.

Country damaged ex. s.s. "Karoa" lying at Sewri in Toyo Menka Kaisha's godown No. H—111.

AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

57 full pressed bales (country damaged) Uganda Cotton.

AT 4-55 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of New Islam Mills and on account of the concerned at Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

6 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (Country Damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES "PELICAN" BRAND DUTCH BEER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will this day WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Malcome and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Phoenix Brewery, Amersfoot Holland.

50 cases each 4 doz quart bottles "Pelican" Brand Dutch Beer.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit and balance within 3 days against the delivery of the goods.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITALSHIP "NABHA"

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon Darukhana, near Messrs. Alcock Ashdown Slipway by order of Mr. Ahmed S. Mooloobhoy and on account and at the risk of Abraham B. Salem of Ernakulam the following Hospitalship:—

Hospitalship "Nabha" with Engines, Iceplant, Generating plant, Pump, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1-6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 763.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 808
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 793.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 373 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85½
London—Paris Frcs. 103.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00
London—Rome Liras 129.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, August 31.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 firm.
Bar Gold £44 11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/8 steady.

London, Aug. 31.

Rentes 3 per cent 46¼
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver China moderate buyers.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent closed steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 6th instant.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3½.
Bars Sold £28,000.
Sovereigns for Export to Singapore £34,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/8
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	764
American Dollars	273 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	162 1/2
Shanghai	217
Japan	110 1/4
Singapore	150 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

Middle quotations.

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	23.30
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.07

The Bombay Mails of 15/8 were delivered in London on 31st.

London, Aug. 31.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.45
Exchange on London in Germany 20.39 7/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 126.12.

New ork, Aug. 31.

Demand Bills 4.85.12

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 31.

Funding Loan 4 p.c.	1960/90 89 3/8—1-8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£90 3/4 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47	£ 101 9/16—1-6
Conversion Loan	£ 76 3/8—1-16.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£101 5/8 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c.	105½ unchgd.
Consols 2½ per cent.	56 3/8—1-8.
Rupee paper 3½ p. c.	51 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. (sterling loan)	68—1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c.	58½—¾

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 31.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5¼
Rentes 5 per cent. 19.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 per cent.
Money 1 month 1¼ per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Market is Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Sovereigns Ready 13-8-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-8-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-1-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar silver ready Rs 73-13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-13.

London, Aug. 31.

Bar gold ready, £84-11 1-2.
Silver ready d. 32-14.
Silver forward d. 32-15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. America and China bought. We think some further rise possible Our opinion for the near future is good but the more distant future is uncertain.

ADDRESS TO TO C. P. GOVERNOR.

HINGANGHAT MUNICIPAL VOTERS' PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HINGANGHAT, Sept. 1.

A huge public meeting was held here in the evening of the 31st August under the auspices of the City Congress Committee to discuss the action of the Hinganghat Municipal members by the resolution passed by them in the local Municipality for presenting an address tot His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces. The President and the members of the Municipal Committee were informed and requested to attend the meeting and explain their view, but none had the courage to explain their conduct before their constituencies. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting.

"Whereas long experience proves impossibility of getting our grievances redressed by presenting addresses to the bureaucracy, the voters and residents of the Hinganghat Municipality assembled at a public meeting in furtherance of the Congress policy strongly condemn the action of the elected Municipal members of the local Municipality for having hurriedly passed a resolution of presenting an address to his Excellency the Governor in contravention of the wishes of the voters and residents; this meeting further expresses its opinion that His Excellency should not accept the address as being in contravention of the wishes of the voters and residents, it can not be said to be presented on behalf of the Municipal Committee."

"PERFECT HARMONY."

SWARAJISTS AND CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary to the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly, wires from Simla under date August 28:—

It has been brought to my notice that misleading press message have been sent out from Simla as to what took place on the Contempt of Courts Bill debate. The facts are as follows:—

The only provision of the Contempt of Courts Bill seriously opposed by all parties was the new definition of 'contempt.' The limitation of sentence to six months' imprisonment was actually welcomed. Objection to other provisions giving Judicial Commissioners's courts powers of High Courts, though taken not seriously, were pressed by the Swarajist and were supported by non-Swarajists. Swarajist attendance was poor. In these circumstances on Government agreeing to delete the new definition of 'contempt' and the new procedure Pandit Motilal Nehru agreed to the reference to a Select Committe of the properly framed Bill intended to declare the existing law and enable Judicial Commissioners' courts to exercise the powers of High Courts. It is wrong to say that Pandit Nehru supported the Bill as introduced. The result will be an entirely new and harmless Bill to be framed by the Select Committee to which Panditji has agreed to be a member. It is expected that a perfectly harmless measure will emerge from the Select Committee. Eight Swarajists voted against reference to the Select Committee under misunderstanding and two complied with the whip originally issued. There is no disagreement in the Swaraj Party. Perfect harmony prevails.

PROTEST AT BARODA'S NEW FACTORY ACT.

BARODA, Sept. 1.

A conference of the factory owners and workers was held here to consider the new bill of the Baroda Government to replace the present Factory Act in British India. Mr. N. H. Kantawalla, the President of the Conference, delivered his address in the course of which he referred to the artificial conditions created for the industries by the unwillingness of the other Asiatic Governments to ratify the Washington resolutions on the one hand and the operation of the sterling exchange on the other. It was due to such conditions that most of the industries were in a precarious state, and Mr. Kantawalla deprecated any attempts by Government to put additional burdens and restrictions on them. He expressed his willingness to support the most far-reaching reforms in the labour conditions, if the Government also gave the industries adequate protection in their present state. Mr. Kantawalla characterised the new bill as a copy of the British Act without the latter's safegnards. He severely criticised some of the provisions of the proposed Bill, and the Conference concluded by making an appeal to the Government to postpone the consideration of revising the Act to some more suitable time.—A. P.

AGITATION OVER COLLECTOR'S ORDER.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

The members of the local Jiva Daya Committee accompanied by Mr. G. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. and Maulal Kothari went this morning to Kasindra and held a public meeting which was attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages also. Speeches were delivered exhorting people against the order of the Collector permitting fishing in the river bed at Kasindra.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 1st Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 1st Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	..	43 95	59 17	40 17
Fort	0 07	49 74	61 20	46 33
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 08	47 14	57 0	47 62
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, Aug. 31

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.703 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	82.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.1 "
Dew Point	..	74.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	78%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	5.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	86.9 "
Minimum do. do.	..	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, SW. W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	114 miles
Fall of Rain	..	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	..	7.71 "
Do, do year..	..	46.71 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st Aug.	..	0.00 "

COMMUNAL TENSION AT KHAMGAON,

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

KHAMGAON, (Berar), Aug. 31.

When the Palangaum procession of Shri Balaji was taken out on Sunday with the permission of the District authorities, by a large number of Hindus, the procession was stopped near Jalalipura road where a large number of Mahomedans had assembled and stones were thrown from the upper stories of Mahomedan houses. The Police authorities under Section 144 prohibited further procession, thereafter Mahomedans assisted by Balushi hirelings are alleged to have severely assaulted and injured many Hindus in the procession. The latter were restrained by their leaders from taking any offensive. But they appear to be determined to carry the Palangaum procession through with music. Serious trouble is apprehended on Anant Chaturthi Day.

KHAMGAON, (Berar) Sept. 1.

Late at night on the 30th August the sub-Divisional Magistrate passed another order under Section 144 C. P. C. prohibiting assemblage of more than five persons and carrying of sticks. Reinforcements of armed Police have now arrived.

The Balaji Palkhi procession which was stopped on the previous day by Police orders was taken out to-day in procession under Police protection. Police also guarded all places from which obstruction was apprehended. The procession passed off peacefully, a large number of Hindus taking part. 13 Hindus including Sitaramlala, an enthusiastic worker, and some Mahomedans have been arrested by the Police and complete hartal is being observed. Feelings are still running high as Hindus are insisting on taking out Ganpati Immersion processions with music. A public committee has been formed to enquire into the disturbances.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS.

MARRIAGE REFORMS.

POONA, Aug. 31.

In the afternoon, the Bombay Provincial Social Conference discussed and passed a number of resolutions. Encouragement of inter-caste marriages and inter-dining was urged as steps towards social unification. Support was given to Mr. R. G. Pradhan's bill to be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council aiming at total prohibition by means of local option and the Children's Protection Bill which Dr. Sir Hari Sigh Gour proposes to introduce into the Legislative Assembly. It was urged that the minimum age for mariage for boys and girls should be respectively 21 and 18. The conference urged (1) that the bookmakers on the race courses at Bombay and Poona should not be reallowed, that the running of third class race specials should be stopped, that the third enclosures on the race courses should be abolished and that the minimum stake be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. (2) Government should apply the provisions of the Childrens Protection Act and the Prevention of Prostitution Act to all cities in the presidency with such modifications as might be found necessary. (3) Government should give effect to Dr. Paranjpye's circular throwing open all Government and aided schools to children of the depressed classes. (4) Provision should be made for the representation of the depressed classes in the village panchayats. (5) Women should be given a position of equality by adopting legislative measures for the admission of women into the Legislative Councils as members and for placing the widows right of inheritance on a footing of equality with other female relatives. (6) Steps should be taken to prevent the high rate of infant mortality. (7) Legislation was necessary to prevent polygamy.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

A further sharp drop of 40 to 47 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation and continuous hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 27 to 24 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 31st ulto. as under:—

"Our estimate of condition is 60.9 per cent. With free marketing of crop, demand seems insufficient."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 31st ulto. from their Liverpool firm:—

"Market eased owing to increased hedge selling. If weather favourable may give better opportunity for going long, but favour covering shorts this level."

Our market or ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate. About 1500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

	Ready	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	410	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	390/5	363
Bengal F.G.M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	390/5	.....
Simrh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	440/60	.....
Warlha-Hinght Fine M.G.	430/40	430
Nagpur	430/40	430
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	415
Fulgaon Fine M.G.	420	415
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390/15	405
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	390/10	405
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	390	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390	385
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	365	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	437
Broach Fully Good M.G.	440	425
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	385
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	377
Dharwar S.G.	435/40	.....
Coompta M.G.	435/40	.....
Westerns M.G.	400/10	.....
Miraj M.G.	410/15	.....
Cambodia M.G.	470/80	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st August 25.

Cotton	1,586 bales.
Wheat	10,686 cwts.
Linseed	4,769 ,,
Rape, etc.	84 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,147 ,,
Poppyseed	910 ,,
Groundnuts	1,488 ,,
Castorseed	6,444 ,,
Rice	3,980 ,,
Myrabollams	449 ,,
Cottonseed	8,408 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,414 ,,
Juwar	648 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,651 ,,
Bajri	1,731 ,,
Coal	121 tons.

C. M. PAREKH.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

JUTE.

Albion 465-60; Alliance 612; Anglo-Indi 417; Auckland 250; Barnagore 166; Ball, 230; Birla 8; Belvedere 460; Budge-Budg 448; Caledonian 550; Chapdani 192; Clive 40/12; Craig 5; Cheviot 242-40; Dalhousie 399-97; Delta 470; Empire 49/8; Fort Gloster 920; Fort William 380-76; Gondalpara 850; Gourepore 750; Hukumchand 10/4; Hooghly 75; Howrah 41/4-4½; Kamarhatty 553-45; Kankanarah 438-36; Kelvin 780; Khardah 440; Kinnison 980; Lansdowne 393-293; Lawrence 618-15; Lothian 350-46; Naihati 450; National 29; New Central 559; Northbrook 55; Nudea 50; Orient 190; Presidency 7/10; Reliance 64/4-65/8; Soorah 29; Standard 427-25; Union 600; Waverly 7; Hessian 17/14; Jute 87/12.

COOTTON.

Dunbar 152; Keshavram Cotton 3/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. I. Corporation 4/8; Burma Corp 11; I. I., Still 19; I. Standard wagon 12; Thorney Croft 13; Imperial Bank 1410; Imperial Conty. 360.

Remarks:—Market quietly steady. Small business passing.

NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

The following telegrams from their foreign friends were received by Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Bombay:—

(1) From Messrs. A. Nordon and Co., New York, August 31.

"Our estimate condition 60.9. With free marketing demand seems insufficient."

(2) From our Liverpool Agent:—

Liverpool, August 31.

"Market weakr in expectation of large receipts and exibits very litttle buying power. Not sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of hedges. Spinners expect decline, and will probably hold aloof."

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 31.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	—	294,418	340,771
Central India	102	348,039	302,650
Barsi and Nagar	91	208,452	206,073
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	97,236	104,206
Berar	180	563,574	647,314
Central Provinces	59	257,466	268,766
Total Oomras	432	1,774,210	1,869,180
Dholera	36	314,207	184,907
N.-W. Provinces	466	132,499	122,536
Kaiputana	86	83,667	89,203
Sind-Punjab	56	363,248	310,381
Broach	—	482,018	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	262	219,786	187,493
Westerns-Northerns	230	125,766	93,019
Cocanada	—	2,397	2,888
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	41,361	30,322
Persian	17	6,208	9,764
American	—	9,645	2
Egyptian and African	1	74,953	81,660
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	877
Total	1,586	36,34,164	32,91,494

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th Aug This year.	Last year
Europe	1,342	696,366	1,025,378
Japan & China	—	2,023,791	1,558,282
Coast Ports	—	32,553	52,343
Up-country by Rail	—	16,144	24,070
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	28,451	32,530
Total	1,342	27,94,310	2,760,603

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Total Day's sales at Liverpool 4000 bales.

Total Day's sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 bales.

Total day's sales of East Indian nil.

Mid. Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard 12.25 quiet.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 28.15

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	22.07
January	21.83
March	22.08
New York Noon Call:—	
October	22.08
January	21.85
March	22.13
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
October	21.45
January	21.69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

October	11.73—.21
November	11.64—.19
December	11.71—.16
January	11.68—.21
March	11.75—.21
May	11.85—.17
July	11.78—.21
"EGYPTIANS"	
November	21.60—.35
January	21.05—.30
March	20.90—.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

September	22.85—.55
October	22.50—.55
November	21.50—.40
December	21.20—.45
January	20.90—.45
February	20.85—.45
March	20.75—.45
April	20.70—.45
May	20.65—.45
June	20.60—.45
July	20.55—.45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Scinde, Good,	8.85
Scinde, Fully Good	9.25
Scinde, Fine,	9.65
Bengal, Good,	8.95
Bengal, Fully Good	9.35
Bengal, Fine,	9.75
Oomra, Good,	9.80
Oomra, Fully Good	10.20
Oomra, Fine,	10.60
Broach, Good	10.25
Broach Fully Good,	10.65
Broach Fine,	11.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

September	11.76—.29
October	11.167—.27
November	11.58—.25
December	11.61—.26
January	11.63—.26
February	11.64—.26
March	11.71—.25
April	11.72—.24
May	11.78—.24
June	11.74—.24
July	11.75—.24
August	11.69—.24
September	11.64

Tone:—Barely steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

	New York, August 31.
October	21.95—.40
January	21.64—.54
March	21.92—.47
May	22.24—.43
	Liverpool, August 31.
October	11.67—.27
January	11.63—.26
March	11.71—.25
May	11.78—.24

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Aug. 31.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	87,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Day's Export to Continent	32,000
October	21.95—.40
January	21.64—.46
March	21.92—.47.
May	22.24—.43
Spot Cotton at New York	22.20—40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.28—.49
Futures at New Orleans:	
October	21.25—.49
January	21.50—.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	21 3/4.
Demand Bills	4.85.12
Foreign Mined	71 3/4.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 56/6 A/S value.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 57/6 A/S value.

Tone:—Quiet.

Australian 58/6 A/S sellers.

Choice White Karachi 58/6 A/S value.

Tone:—Quiet.

Goat skin sale opened to-day

Bombay in good demand and prices par to 2d. higher:—

Goat Skins offered 1,375,000.

Sheep Skins 897,000.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 1, 6.30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 8 0	12 2
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 1 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 13 0
Poppyseed, White		13 9 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed		10 12 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	62 0 0	12 7 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery:—		
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD:—	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 0 6	
Wheat, Sept.	8 3 6	
Linseed, May	13 1 0	
Linseed, Sept.	12 14 6	

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcuta Pure Basis bags £21 5/8 A/S sellers.

Linseed Tone: Slow demand, tendency easy.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 39 1/8 August sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 39 Sept./Dec. Done and sellers.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 31.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 1/8 A/S sellers.

Weak and lower £18 3/4 J/F paid and sellers.

Small business £19½ S/O paid.

Cottonseed Bombay £20½ A/S sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £22 5/8 A/S sellers steadily held.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21½ A/S Buyers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £22 A/S sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 A/S quoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21 A/S quoted.

Tone of rapeseed:—Slow.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 A/S noml.

Linseed Bombay £22 5/8 A/S sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—September unquoted.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—15/4½ Oct/Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—15/7½ Jan/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/10 Jan/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 15/10 3/4 Jan./March sellers.

Tone:—Very quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 31.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 36 Oct/Nov sellers.

Tone: Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 42½ Sept. value very firm on reduction London stock good trade demand closing rather quieter Rubbed smoked sheets 42¾ Sept. paid value.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 31.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	68 12
Baroda	50	4	71 8
Central Co-operative	50	7 3/4	50
Central	25	1½	22 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	10
Imperial	500	1407	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363 12
Union	72	—	3 2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6 2
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28
Indian Cement O.	350	—	26
Katni Cement O.	100	—	27 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	95
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.o.	800 D
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	146
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	11 4
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	80 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.o.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	76 8
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	95
Sind Linght	100	6 p.o.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	843 12
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o.	71
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	76 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180
Scindia Steam.	30	—	6 11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	460
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	807 8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	90 10
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.o.	60
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	746 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	830
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	380
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	810
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	950
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	225
New Berar	500	80	775
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	855
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	112 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	—	357 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	57 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	4 8
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	£25	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	337 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	600
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	92
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	28 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	50 10
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	13 8
Thacker	50	—	200
Telephone	50	1	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.o.	675
Vulcan	10	6 ans.	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	385
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	9
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Barar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	350
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	730
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	300
Central India O.	100	16	442 8
Central P.	500	5 p.o.	410
Ceylon	100	—	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	88 2
Coorla	100	7	125
Crescent	100	6	172 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	345
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	530
Diamond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	240
Edward Sassoon	200	—	135
Elphinstone O.	100	—	20
Emperor Edward	500	—	330
Fazulbhoy	250	25	737 8
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	600
Globe	100	—	45
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	—	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	975
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	202 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	220 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	348 12
Indian Woollen	50	—	6
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	67 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4500
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	26 4
Madras United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2325
Mathuradas	100	—	140
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern	200	10y	237 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	383 12
Phoenix	100	15	400
Planet	100	—	12 8
Premier	100	—	52 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	450
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9400
Simplex	250	—	90
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	70
Standard	500	100	1325
Swadeshi	100	18	432 8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	—	65
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	520
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	660

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	—	385
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	350
Bombay Dyeing	..	745	745 730	730
Century	..	313-12	315 300	300
Central India	445	445	442-8	442-8
Colaba Land	—	—	—	88-2
Crescent	..		175	172-8
Edward Sassoon		..	..	130
Fazulbhoy	752-8	752-8	736 4	737-8
Finlay	—	..	..	130
Globe	..	..	..	45
Gokak	..	..	..	101-4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	202-8
Indore Malwa	355	355	348-12	348-12
Kohinoor	..	..	..	965
Madhowjee	..	..	..	98-4
Mathuradas	..	..	..	140
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	105
Mysore	..	..	..	115
New Great	242 8	242-8	237-8	237-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	240
Pearl	400	400	382-8	383 12
Phoenix	..	..	..	400
Simplex	..	88-12	90	88-12
Swadeshi	437-8	438-12	432-8	432-8
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	65
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	—	..	112-8
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	76-4
,, Tram Co., Ord.		—	..	90-10
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	6-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining		..	..	25
Katni Cement Ord.		..	..	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	46-4
Tata Hydro	747-8	747-8	742-8	746-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				13-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	48-12	50-10	48-12	50-10

SHARES.

London, Aug. 31.

Hongkong Bank £128½.

Chartered Bank £19 7/8.

Chartered Bank £19 7/8.

National Bank £47½

P. and O. Bank £10.

Eastern Bank £6 1/16.

METALS.

London, Aug. 31.

English best Selected Copper	£65½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 7/8
Copper Braziers	£87
Yellow Metal	69¼ nett per ton.
Hard Spelter	31 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets	£163
Tin Block	£253½.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No.40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No.42-2	1 5 3
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

In the share market jutes opened weak after the week end in sympathy with hessians and bears had the command of the market in depressing values of the speculative issues. The heavier priced shares also had no support and rates all round tended lower. In coals with the exception of Raneegunge which registered a fall prices ruled steady. In teas and cottons these sections have remained practically neglected. Phaskawa in the former marked a sharp drop. In miscellaneous Calcutta Tramway found sellers at easier rates otherwise in the small business that was concluded prices were unchanged. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent. loan 19-45 99/10, 6 per cent bonds 1931 104/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 357.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa Light Railway 61.

Cottons:—Dunbar pref 152.

Jutes:—Auckland 250, Cheviot 243, Clive 40/12, Craig 5/2, Dalhousie 99, Fort William 382, Howrah 41/4, Hukumchand ord 10/5, do pref 76/8, Kamarhatty 533, Kankinarrah 436, Lansdowne 303/8, Lawrence 618, Lothian 352, National 29, New Central 559, Northbrook 55, Nuddea 50/4, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 64/4, Standard 427.

Coals:—Bansjorah 7/8, Burrakur 24/4, Gopalichuck 7/4, New Kessurgah, 9/10 Raneegunge 39/8, Samla Ramnagar 5/4, Talcher 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Building and Iron 5/12, Indian Iron and Steel 19, Indian Standard Wagon ord 12, Kumardhubi Engineering Re 1, Thornycroft annas 13, B. I. Corporation ord 4/8, Calcutta Tramways 14/6, Midnapore Zamindary 124, Cawnpore Sugar 26/4.

Tea Companies:—Grob A 20, Phaskawa 85.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenth pence.—A. P.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

3½ per cent Rupee Raper Rs. 68/13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan Due. 1931/36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1933 Rs. 99/11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99/10.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1925 Rs. 103.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1928 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1926 Rs. 101/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1927 Rs. 102/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1930 Rs. 103/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1931 Rs. 104/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104/10.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/15.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent Municipal Due. 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 100/4.

6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.

Tone of Market:—Weak, practically no buyers.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Ready:—21-2-0.

Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-1-9. at 6 p.m. 21-2-3.

Vaida Asho—Opening 21-2-3. at 6 p.m. 21-2-3.

Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-1-9. at 6 p.m. 21-2-0.

Teji Mandi—

Vaida Bhadrava—

Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-0

Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-3-6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Ready:—73-13-0.

Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 73-13, at 6 p.m. 73-13

Vaida Asho—Opening 73-12, at 6 p.m. 73-12.

Vaida Kartak—Opening 73-11, at 6 p.m. 73-11.

Teji Mandi—

Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-14-0.

Vaida Asho—Opening 1-0-0

Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-6-0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	63 4 0
Copper, German	1	63 4 0
Copper, German	1¼	63 4 0
Copper, American	1½	63 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	63 8 0
Copper, American	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchtoka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63 4 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63 8 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63 4 0

OPIUM COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Geneva.—The Advisory Committee, on Opium adopted, to-day, the report to the Council containing seven resolutions dealing, *inter alia*, with the illicit traffic in drugs, and urging very energetic steps for the discovery of persons engaged in the illicit traffic. The Committee draws attention to the large illicit traffic in opium between the Persian Gulf and the Far-East, and suggests the adoption of certain measures. The Committee opposes any scheme of propaganda for the purpose of acquainting the general public of the consequences of abused dangerous drugs. It also recommends the conclusion of the extradition treaties between various Powers similar to the recent Treaty between Canada and America.

Mr. Tsurumi (Japan) in the course of the adoption of minutes referred to the discrepancy in the statements of Sir Malcom Delevigne and Sir John Campbell on the subject of drugs in Japan arising from a faulty translation of the record of the Japanese Diet.

Sir John Campbell submitted explanation with which Mr. Tsurumi was satisfied.

In the course of the closing proceedings, Mrs. Hamilton Wright attenuated the previous allegation by reading a telegram from General Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, indicating that only small quantities of opium imported into the Philippines was from Borneo. Mr. Pinkney-tuck, United States, declared that his Government would continue to co-operate unofficially with the Advisory Committee in the suppression of the illicit drug traffic on the basis of the Hague Convention of 1912.—Reuter.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 31.

Karachi Barley 40 Aug/Sept sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay. 14/6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mrs. Kate Halliday at Bombay Students' Brotherhood on "The Value of Astrology in Daily Life", "Arya Bhavan," Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-16 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of August 20, due at 5 a.m.

Dadabhoy Centenary Celebrations. Meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mahatmaji to preside 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

S.S. "Razmak" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Nawroji died yesterday at Belgaum. Funeral this morning.

SHRI GOKHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.—The total number of Jain patients treated during the last month (August) at the above Dispensary, were 817; out of which 445 were males 152 were females; and 220 were children under Dr. Godbole.

BOMBAY TEACHER'S UNION.—Dr. A. G. Noehren, National Physical Director of the Y.M.C.A., will deliver a lecture on 'Physical Exercise in Relation to Health' in the Hall of the Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The homeward P. & O. Mails Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 30th ultimo Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Monday afternoon The Mail left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Tuesday morning.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 31st August 1925 to 6 a.m. of 1st idem:

Disease Small-pox attack 1, death nil. Cholera attack nil, death nil, plague attack nil, death nil. Influenza attack 1, death 1. Total Mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 87.

Total Mortality this day last year 117.

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.—A select programme of Indian music by Mr. P. N. Devoolker will be broadcast by the above club to-day (Wednesday) at 7-15 to 8.15 (S.T.). Call sign 2 F. V. wave length 385 metres :—

(1) Tooma Hama Sanga jinu bol, "Rag Bhoopa, Trital".

(2) Garajat-Barajat-Bhij, "Rag Good Malhar, Trital".

(3) Ka-hai madan etoona Sharma "Rag Parajtal Ektal".

(4) Aya Goona Bhagoon Sakal Rag "Shana, 'Zaptal".

hall was bowled by Mr. Nakra and was played by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza. His Lordship then delivered a short speech wishing prosperity to the Club and congratulated the promoters of the Club. On behalf of the members of the Club, Mr.

NEW CRICKET CLUB IN BOMBAY.—On Monday evening, the ceremony inaugurating the High Court Cricket Club was performed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza. The Club is formed under the kind patronage of the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight and the other Hon. Judges of the High Court. The first

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY have been instructed by their various owners to sell by Public Auction the following horses without reserve, in the Small Jumping School, Race Course, Poona on SUNDAY MORNING, September 6th.

The Property of Mr. Husein Kadum:—

1. ALDER, Grey Arab Horse. Winner of six races.
2. GENTLE PRINCE, Bay Arab Horse. Winner of three races.
3. MOOSAD, Grey Arab Horse. Winner of one race.
4. TURKISTAN, Bay Arab Horse. Winner of two races.
5. ALL CLEAR, Grey Arab Horse. Winner of five races.
6. MILLION, Bay Arab Horse. Winner of three races.
7. EGYPT, Chestnut Arab Horse. A maiden.
8. SHIMRAN, Grey Arab Horse. A maiden in India, but winner of two good races in Mesopotamia.
9. FARHAN, Bay Arab Horse.
10. GARIBJAN, Grey Arab Horse. A maiden.

The Property of Mr. J. H. Currie, who is gone Home

11. LE GAMIN, Bay or Brown English gelding, by Poor Boy—Strathglass Winner of two races.

The Property of Mr. H. B. Shroff.

12. NORTHERN LIGHT, Chestnut English Horse, by Sunstar—Selaginella Winner of four races.
13. WHITE DART, Bay English Mare by Javelin—The White Nun. Winner of five races.

The Property of Messrs. G. T. Mawson and M. Isfani.

14. BAHADORJUNG, Grey Arab Horse Winner of six races.

The Property of Mr. P. A. Bele.

15. Bay Country-bred Colt, by Deleasina Very good mover in saddle or harness

APPLY to:—

THE MANAGER,
Indian Bloodstock Agency,
No. 6, Wanowrie Lines, POONA

Taherali, the Vice-President, made a suitable reply and thanked His Lordship and the Prothonotary for their interest in the Club.

SANITATION ROUND.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round was arranged in C. D. and E Ward of the City on Sunday the 30th ulto. The party composed of Messrs. A. A. Noorbhoy, Syed Munawar, B. A. and C. N. Joshi started from the League's Head Office at 8-45 a.m. and visited the following places:—(1) Trimbak Purshram Street (2) Kharwa Gully, (3) Falkland 6th Cross Lane (4) Bapty Road (5) Stable Street (6) Khara Tank Road and (7) Dharamsey Cross Street, Slush, pits containing water, dumping of refuse, bad condition of roads, choked waste water pipes and some houses in ruinous condition were noticed. Copies of detailed report of the conditions observed have been sent to the authorities concerned for information and necessary action.

KHADAR BAZAR.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Jilla Samiti and the Rastriya Stree Sabha, a Khaddar Bazar will be held to celebrate the Dadabhai Centenary.

The Bazar will remain open on the 5th inst. from 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the National Schools Asoka Stores Building, Princess Street, Kalbadevi. Those who wish to sell khaddar in this bazar may see the Secretary, Bhuleshwar J. Samiti, between 12 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days in the same building No rent will be charged. Visitors will also be allowed free of charge. The public is invited to buy large quantities of khaddar in obedience to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi.

CELEBRATIONS BY B. P. C. C.

The Secretary of the Bombay Prov. Congress Committee writes,—

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has set apart a sum of Rs. 450 to celebrate the Centenary of Maharshi Dadabhoy Naoroji the Grand Old Man of India and the most appropriate form the Committee has thought out is as follows.

A sum of Rs. 250 is set apart, out of the above Rs. 450 out of which an annual prize of Rs. 50 is to be given to female student of any High School in Bombay for the best essay in English on any topic connected with female education.

The remaining sum of Rs. 200 is set apart for a portrait selected by a Committee of experts out of a competition amongst artists in Bombay. The amount will be given as an honorarium to the painter whose portrait is so selected and the portrait shall become the property of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

NOT A REMUNERATION.

I shall be obliged if the Artists of Bombay will vie with each other in the production of the portait worthy of the man as also of the occasion. The mere painting of the portrait of Dadabhai and its selection as the best portrait to be preserved by the Congress in memory of his Centenary is a great honour and a sum of Rs. 200 is meant not as remuneration for the portrait but as recognition of the artist's merit."

"G. O. M'S" CENTENARY.

THE PROGRAMME.

The birth Centenary of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji falls exactly on the 4th September next.

Over 40 Associations (Social, Religious, Educational and Political) have responded to the invitation of the Rathestar Mandal to jointly celeorate the unique event as noted below:—

On the morning of Friday the 4th September grain sweets and cloth will be distributed to the poor and the depressed.

Three public meetings will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, as noted below:—

On Friday (4th), Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi will preside. The meetings is open to the public (as much as the Hall could hold) and will be held at 5-45 p.m.

On Saturday (5th) a special meeting for the Youths of Bombay is arranged and cards are supplied to the different boys' schools for admission—if space is available public will be admitted. Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji will preside at this meeting, which will be held at 5 p.m. On Sunday 6th September a ladies' public meeting will be held presided over by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The meeting is open to ladies only, girls of different schools will be admitted by cards specially supplied to them. The meeting will be held at 5 p.m.

In all these three meetings, proceedings will open with a prayer song followed by speeches in English and vernaculars from well-known citizens whose names will be announced later on. About 40 interesting pictures of Dadabhai at different periods of his life will be exhibited by lantern slides, and oil-painted pictures addresses, caskets and dresses which belonged to him, and an old family Farman date 1618 will be displayed in all the three meetings.

The platform is entirely reserved for representatives speakers, and those who will take part in the programme, and the admission there will be by cards only.

The first 10 rows of the Hall will be reserved for ladies and prominent citizens. The back rows and galleries are open to the public. Each meeting will end with "Bande Mataram" song.

A correspondent writes:—In aid of the Leprosy Fund an exhibition of conjuring tricks was given at Newasa in Ahmednagar District on Thursday last by Mr. T.P. Likhite who recently had the honour of performing before His Excellency at Dajipur. The play was largely attended by people from Newasa and the surrounding villages and a third of the proceeds of the function will go to the Leprosy Fund started by H. E. the Viceroy.

Ranchi, Aug. 31.—Sir Hugh and Lady Stephenson left Government House, Ranchi to-day for Calcutta.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Div. I.—5 fur 2-30 p.m.

PIN MONEY	... 1
DOLLARINA	 2
STORMONT	 3

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Div. II. 5 Fur. 3-0 p.m.

FIRE STAR	 1
SOPHIE II	 2
SUREKHA	 3

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.

SILVER THRUSH	 1
JODI	... 2
ARAB PRINCE	 3

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. (Div II.)—6 Fur. 3-30 p.m.

BOUILLOTE	 1
MURMANSK	 2
WEDDING DAY	 3

THE POONA C. B. DERBY—7 Fur. 4-0 p.m.

MEDINA	 1
SHIVAPRASAD	 2
POLITE LADY	 3

THE POONA ARAB DERBY—1½ miles 4-30 p.m.

MAMNOON	 1
SUN SPRAY	 2
KANZE	 3

THE TRIAL PLATE.—1 mile 5-30 p.m.

FLAMING ORB	 1
GREENFINCH	 2
SCANDALOUS	 3

THE CRITERION PLATE.—7 Fur. p.m.

BRASIDAS	 1
RED CROSS BOY	 2
GLASTONBURY	 3

THE BOLDOYLE PLATE. (Div. I.—6-30 p.m.

COURIER	 1
BELLE SYME	 2
FOREMAN	 3

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

COLABA UNITED BEAT B. B. A. F. I.

FAST GAME ON THE COOPERAGE.

The meeting between the Colaba United and B. B. A.F.I., provided a fast and exciting game on Tuesday evening when the former were rather lucky to win by three goals to one. The Battalion forwards had the opportunities but did not utilise them. In the first five minutes the Battalion scored through Greenhill as the result of Cummings' timely cross pass. But the United were not long in retaliating Vishwanath scoring with a ground shot which Crisp made no attempt to save. The A. F. I. pressed determinedly and on one occasion the ball actually entered the goal from Sneddon's corner kick, but the referee did not appear to notice it. The United broke away suddenly and two defenders tackled Krishna near the goal. Crisp unwisely walked out of his goal whicht gave Vishwanath the chance of slamming the ball into an empty goal. After the interval the Battalion set out to wipe out arrears and came within an ace of scoring. A regretable incident occurred in this half, Taylor being penalised for fouling in the fatal area; but Vishwanath drove the ball straight at Crisp who cleared. Shortly before the end Greenhill and Long went away with the ball, Greenhill missing altogether when he had only the goalie to beat. Colaba then scored the third goal.

Colaba United:—Kalujee; Gani and Balanna; Nathan, Dadu, and Adam; Ramchander, Babu, Vishwanath, Ramkrishna and Krishna.

B. B. A. F. I.—Crisp; Taylor and Thomas; Leontzini, Cohen and Wilson; Mitten, Long, Cummings, Greenhill and Sneddon.

Referee.—E. J. Turner.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League today:—

First Division:—Arsenal 2, Leicester 2; Birmingham 1, Manchester City nil; Leeds 2, Bolton 1; Sheffield United 2, Tottenham 3; West Ham3, Cardiff 1.

Second Division:—Barnsley nil, Bradford City nil; Derby 3, Clapton Orient 1; Fulham nil, Swansea 1; Nottingham Forest 1, Chelsea 5; Port Vale 3, Stoke nil; Preston 3, Portsmouth 2; Southampton nil, Hull 2; Stockport nil, Sheffield Wednesday 2.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bristol Rovers nil, Exeter one; Luton 4, Bournemouth 1; Milwall 4, Aberdare 2; Norwich 1, Watford 1; Swindon 1, Bristol City 3.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Ashington 5, Nelson 1; Bradford 1, Chesterfield nil; Doncaster 5, Crewe 2; Grimsby 5, Walsall 1; Rotherham 2, Tranmere nil; Wigan 5, Coventry 1.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani received on Monday evening an address from the Poona Municipality.

SERIOUS BUILDING COLLAPSE

1 DEAD 2 INJURED.

On Monday night information was received at the Dongri Police Station that family members of one Haji Ibrahim Noormohmed residing on a one-storeyed building belonging to one Murar Haji Ahmed situated at Imamwada, now in charge of the Receiver, were having their meals in the kitchen when all of a sudden the floor collapsed and two ladies named Hajirabai and Jelekabai and two children aged 5 and 2 years, were buried under the debris. Mariambai aged about 2 years was killed on the spot and buried under the debris. The other persons who were injured were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where Hajirabai was detained as her collarbone was found to have been fractured.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday on the death of Mariambai, and adjourned further inquiry after recording identification evidence.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CART DRIVER.

At about 8-30 a.m. on Monday a labour cart No. 509 driven by Krishna Jairam, a Hindu, aged about 50 years, was proceeding along Grant Road towards the J. J. Hospital when near Suleman Chowki, the driver, lost his balance and fell on the road. One of the wheels passed over him and he was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that the base of his skull was fractured. He died soon after admission.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PATIENT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Sardash Shersaib, a Mohmedan, aged 65 years, residing at Sewri New Road, was suffering from diarrhoea for the last five months. On Sunday night his son Allabux gave him tea and bread and went to sleep. When he awoke at 5 a.m. he found his father missing. A search was made and after two hours his dead body was found floating in a well near the house.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning while the deceased was in a state of mental depression.

JAMMED BETWEEN CRANE AND PILLAR.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Chandrarao Ganpatrao More (25) who was jammed between a crane and an iron pillar in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Parel on the 25th ultimo, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. C. N. Thosar, Senior Electrical Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, said the deceased was standing at one of the vertical columns standing on a girder on which there was a rail. At the top near the roof actual work was going on and the deceased was assisting the workmen in giving them tools and wires, etc He had no business to be on the girder because he was aware that a crane was in operation on the rail. The deceased being, a new man was particularly warned to keep off the crane track.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TATA POWER STATION

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, resumed inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of Jagannath Vithal (35) who received burns while starting a condenser on the Receiving Station of the Tata Hydro-electric Power at Parel on the 25th ultimo, and succumbed to his injuries subsequently.

Mr. Maneklal, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the widow of the deceased.

Mr. Subramani Ayyar, electrician, employed at Tata Hydro-electric Power Supply Co. at Parel, said he was starting condenser No. 1, when suddenly he heard the report of an explosion in the condenser room which was on the first floor. He went downstairs and saw the clothes of the deceased in flames. Lubricating oil that was kept in the room was also on fire. Witness tried to rescue the deceased and removed his clothes and rolled him on the ground. Witness applied vaseline and when the Superintendent came sent the deceased to the J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 31

The following are the results of some of county cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Worcestershire v. Hampshire:—Worcester won by six wickets. Hampshire 180 and 51 (Wilson 3 for 24, Root 7 for 23). Worcester 123 and 110 for four.

Glamorgan v. Notts:—Notts won by five wickets. Glamorgan 93 and 128 (Larwood 5 for 33). Notts 125 and 97 for 5.

The following are the closing scores in other matches that began on Saturday:—

Middlesex v. Surrey:—Middlesex 342 (Hendren 105, Lockton 5 for 80). Surrey 275 (Sandham 94, Jardine 52, Durston 6 for 66). Middlesex in the second innings 95 for one.

Sussex v. Yorkshire:—Sussex 156 and 139 for two (Tate 69 not out, Wensley 56 not out, White 6 for 104). Somerset 166 Rhodes 51, Wensley 6 for 76).

Somerset v. Warwickshire:—Warwick 223 and 321 (Calthorpe 61, Fiddian-Green 77 not out, White 6 for 104). Somerset one (Lyon 58, Howell 6 for 32) and 36 for two.

Essex v. Leicestershire:—Essex 148 and 98 for seven (Freeman 52). Leicester 272 (Shipman 102, Sidwell 52, O'Connor 4 for 48).

Kent v. Lancashire:—Lancashire 235 and 169 for nine (score is mutilated, and is subject to correction). Kent 260 (J. Bryan 77, Woolley 68, Macdonald 5 for 112.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY'S MILLINDUSTRY.

WAGE REDUCTION COMES INTO FORCE

ATTITUDE OF WORKERS.

The decision of the Millowners Association to reduce the wages of the mill operatives came into operation from Tuesday and the day passed off quietly without any demonstration. It was feared in some quarters that the mill operatives would not take the cut lying down, but as the 1st of September coincided with a Hindu holiday, viz:—Anant Chaturdasi the mills were closed and the operatives with their families were busy in spending the day in festivities. So far the operatives, have not shown any sign of taking drastic measure of going to strike due to the ends in their wages as they prefer waiting till they 15th October when they hope to get their wages for the month of September and see how it affects their economic condition. Five mills up to date have been closed in Bombay owing to the depression in trade throwing out of employment about 5000 operatives. Most of them have gone to their country and the rest are working as substitutes for absentees.

POLICE COURTS.

SHIP CLERK FINED.

A. Reeves, a clerk on board the R. I. M. "Investigator" was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for wrongful confinement and causing hurt to Sebastian D'Souza, a mess-boy on board the same steamer.

The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

CHINESE FINED FOR POSSESSING ILLICIT OPIUM.

Inspector P. P. Fernandez-Vellos charged Penkie Sang, Chinese chief steward on board the s. s. "Cape Ortegal", before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being in illicit possession of opium weighing 20 lbs. 17 tolas of the value of Rs. 1,670.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

DROWNED WHILE IMMERSING GANPATI.

Mahadeo Raghoo, a mill-worker residing at Ghorupdeo, went on Saturday to the Coal Bunder to immerse his Ganpati. He immersed this Gonpati, the sea being rough and as he had advanced too far in the water, he went under the water and was drowned. Deputy Inspector McKelvie who was on duty at the spot jumped into the sea and had the body removed to the morgue.

An inquest was held on his body on Sunday when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

JAP AS SMUGGLER OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Taro Ohta, a Japanese fireman on S. S. "Sumatra Maru" was charged with illicit possession of 24 ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 2,700.

The prosecution alleged that on Monday at about 4 p.m. the accused was getting out of the main gate of Prince's Dock when he was searched by Mr. William Hughes, a Preventive officer. The stuff was found concealed under his clothes round the waist.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S DAS MEMORIAL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

"I do not think that the Corporation can use Municipal funds for the perpetuation of the memory of a man however great". This is the considered opinion of Sir B. C. Mitter, Advocate-General in connection with the reference made to him by the Calcutta Corporation as to whether the Corporation were authorised under the Calcutta Municipal Act to set aside one lakh of rupees for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late Mr. C. R. Das.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

WHO IS A "REPUTED THIEF?"

A MOOT POINT OF LAW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mudgaonker on the appellate side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who acquitted one Chand Mahboobsab of the charge that being a reputed thief he was found loitering in the street and was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.

The accused was arrested in the early hours of the morning at Procter Road, but nothing was found on his person. It was also found that he had two previous convictions. The Magistrate acquitted him on the ground that he could not come in the category of a "reputed thief," as he had only two previous convictions.

Mr. J. G. Rele, accused's pleader, contended that the two previous convictions had not been properly proved. The words "reputed thief," he said, did not mean something more than a convicted thief, but something less and near a person who even though he might not be convicted is so reputed in the circles to which his reputation is a matter of interest. A man who had been convicted twice need not necessarily become a "reputed thief." "Supposing my Lords," continued counsel, "I was convicted once of stealing a pencil, and again for stealing a pin, would your Lordships consider me to be a reputed thief?"

Mr. Justice Mudgaonker—Mr. Rele, I hope you will not put yourself in that unfortunate position" (laughter).

"It would therefore be necessary," said counsel in concluding, "in the interests of Justice that the two previous convictions should be proved judicially to ascertain the nature and circumstances of those two offences. And further, it should be laid down authoritatively what should be sufficient to constitute a substantial basis for bringing an offender within the category of a "reputed thief."

The Government Pleader pointed out that the accused was found in the company of another man who was in possession of instruments of burglary and was previously convicted under the Police Act. That circumstance threw light on the accused's motive and preparations for a crime. He, therefore, urged that the order of acquittal should be set aside.

Their Lordships ordered a re-trial of the accused by another Magistrate, and further directed that evidences of the previous convictions and circumstances of the case should be produced in the trial.

INDIAN MILLS AND TARIFF VALUATIONS.

AHMEDABAD ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

The Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has sent the following wire to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence Bombay and the Commerce Member, Simla, in connection with the meeting of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the representatives of Bombay and Ahmedabad Mill-owners to be held at Bombay to-morrow to consider the existing tariff valuations of Indian mill-made piece goods:—This Association regrets and protests emphatically against the Government's unsympathetic and unjust attitude in collecting cotton excise duty much in excess of that permitted by the Act from the Ahmedabad mills. The Mills should be given the option to pay duty on ad valorem basis or tariff rates. The Association does not see the desirability of sending a representative to the proposed meeting at Bombay.

It is said that the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have represented several times in the past saying that some of the mills have to pay excise duty to the extent of 5 per cent. on prices actually realised per piece of sized cloth.—A. P.

KIDNAPPING SCARE AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The bazaar people here have a child-kidnapping scare. Two Hindu Sadhus who were suspected of child stealing were surrounded by an angry mob and they would had been severely handled but for the timely intervention of police and an Anglo-Indian gentleman. It is not known how the rumour emanated but the wildest stories are prevalent.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1925.

STEEL PROTECTION.

Though the Government over-ruled the proposals of the Tariff Board for the protection of Indian Cement, we hope they will not neutralise the work of the Board in regard to the safe-guarding of our steel-industry. To maintain the steel industry against a falling market, the country must pay a price. The latest report of the Tariff Board recommends the payment of Rs. 90 lakhs in eighteen months, and the suggestion, if carried out, will enable the steel industry to avert collapse and to await better times. The vote of Rs. 50 lakhs as bounty is due to terminate at the end of this month. The question is whether there is need of a continuance of the bounty for the solvent production of ingot and rail. The evidence before the Tariff Board was conclusive. That the Tata Company applied for minimum support is proved by the endorsement of their proposal. The Tariff Board scrutinised the claim with critical concern, and they have in the main admitted it as reasonable. The shelter of protective tariff was meant for three years and the statute will cease to operate on 31st March 1927. The present proposal of the Tariff Board carries supplementary aid up to the same period when the whole question will be open to re-examination.

The burden of the bounty in the next eighteen months works out at Rs. 60 lakhs per year or Rs. 10 lakhs above the current contribution. The reason is intelligible. The output of bounty-steel must necessarily be on the increase while the works at Jamshedpur extends. The tendency enables the Tariff Board to suggest a bounty of Rs. 18 per ton, which is two rupees lower than the expiring schedule. The bounty-steel turned out from October 1924 to September 1925 amounted to 130,000 tons, but in the following eighteen months, the supply is expected to reach 315,000 tons. The rate of production being much higher, the cost of the bounty tends to become larger. Meanwhile the protection granted to rails is on the decrease from Rs. 32 per ton to Rs. 26 per ton and thence to Rs. 20 per ton. The anomaly of the Indian market is that, in spite of the import duty, the price of steel in India has been sagging low. There are two points to be noted for the easing of the tax-payer's mind. The first is that the Tata management has succeeded in reducing the cost of finished steel from Rs. 122 per ton to Rs. 115 ton. The reproach of top-heavy charges has borne fruit. In the second place, the treatment of labour shows signs of improvement. The recognition of the Union and the re-instatement of victimised leaders at the time of Mahatma Gandhi's visit have helped to conciliate public opinion.

We learn from the authorities of the Tata Iron and Steel Company that if the recommendations are not whittled down they have every hope of keeping the solvency of the concern intact. It is a happy assurance. The figures given in the appendix of the Tariff Board's report do not suggest any excessive spoon-feeding of share-holders at the cost of the tax-payer. The surplus over works-costs is expected to be Rs. 153 lakhs in 1925-26 and Rs. 196 lakhs in 1926-27. If further reduction of costs is effected, the balance is bound to increase. To quote the report: "The surplus over works-costs becomes Rs. 165 lakhs in 1924-25 and Rs. 221 lakhs in 1926-27. The over-head charges on account of agency and head-office expenses, interest on working capital and depreciation may be taken at round figures of Rs. 120 lakhs and the surplus above the all-in-cost will then be Rs. 45 lakhs in 1925-26 and Rs. 101 lakhs in 1926-27." The final surplus, inclusive of the proceeds of pig-iron, is expected to raise the figures by Rs. 25 lakhs per year. It would hence be Rs. 4 lakhs for 1924-25; about Rs. 70 lakhs for 1925-26; and Rs. 126 lakhs for 1926-27—or an aggregate of Rs. 200 lakhs. Further to follow the estimate of the Board, the sum required to give an 8 per cent. return on Rs. 15 crores, which the Board found to be the reasonable capitalisation of works, is Rs. 120 lakhs per year. During the first three years of protection, therefore, the Company will have earned a profit sufficient to pay about 4½ per cent. on the capital. The ordinary shareholders and the second preference share-holders will have to exercise patience, because the whole surplus of Rs. 2 crores will not be available to the share-holders. The interest on debenture and loan absorbs Rs. 33 lakhs each year; the dividends on the first and second preference shares require Rs. 57 lakhs; and the second-preference returns being in arrears, there will be little left for the ordinary share-holders to garner. The duty of agents and share-holders is to weather the storm, before thinking of profits, and if the industry resolutely strives to become a national asset, the public will not grudge the cost of its safety.

COST OF LITIGATION.

The recent judgment of the Appellate Court in Shamdasani vs. the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., is a great boon to the litigating public and especially to those persons who have the misfortune of being a losing party in an action. The making of bill of costs in the High Court on the Original Side has developed into a science by itself. Very few of the learned Counsel and the attorneys correctly know how the bills are prepared and taxed and this has brought into existence a class of clerks, called Bill clerks, who are quite indispensable to the attorneys. The general public have not a very clear notion on this subject and they accept the inevitable and pay what they are asked to do. Let us see how a bill of costs is taxed. The usual procedure is that an attorney prepares a bill and lodges it in the Taxing Master's office where, in the first instance, all the out-of-pocket expenses are checked with the vouchers produced or with all such other evidence as may be adduced. Then a clerk from the Taxing Master's office goes through the items and sees if the same are correctly charged according to the scale fixed by the High Court. But the High Court scale does not provide for each and every possible contingency, and there are items in a bill which come under the head "discretionary charges" and these provide an ample scope for mischief. These discretionary charges are next gone into by the clerk, who, according to his own whim, makes cuts or allows them. There is thus the fullest scope for the free display of individual whims. Human nature being what it is there is also reason to believe that "other considerations" not seldom prevail. So far as the taxing of the discretionary charges is concerned, the clerk puts his own figures in black pencil, which, if objectd to, or opposed, go before the Assistant Taxing Master. After hearing the parties, the latter usually sticks to the figures of the clerk and letters these in red ink. With regard to this procedure, the Appellate Court observed: "We do not think this practice is to be commended. Now in these bills it is a most remarkable coincidence that in all discretionary charges the Taxing master has adopted the suggestion of the Taxing clerk."

Till the decision in the case referred to, it was the general belief and settled practice that even a Judge of the High Court could not and would not interfere in the discretionary charges allowed by the Taxing Master. This practice was the source of great hardship and injustice, and it is a matter of great consolation that a death-blow has been given to this practice which is absolutely wrong in principle and has been oppressive. It appears from the judgment of the Appellate Court that their Lordships had invited an explanation by the Taxing Master on the prevalence of this practice, but the explanation "was not considered satisfactory". There is still ample scope for improvement in the matter of the bill of costs and the taxation. Now that it has been brought home that there is something "rotten in the kingdom of taxation of costs" it is hoped that the Judges of the High Court will direct further investigation into the matter and set their own house in order.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Attempts have been made in certain quarters to minimise the danger of the competition of Japanese yarn and cloth with the products of Indian mills and Lord Reading in his reply to the mill-owners the other day showed himself ignorant of the extent of this danger. We publish elsewhere figures regarding the imports of yarn and cloth from Japan and the United Kingdom and we bespeak the careful attention of the public to them. These figures show that there has been a steady increase, both in quantity and value, of the imports of Japanese yarn during the three years 1922-23 to 1924-25, while there has been a perceptible decrease of such imports from the United Kingdom. Practically the same story is repeated in regard to imports of cloth. What is specially noteworthy is the remarkable increase both in value and quantity of Japanese imports of yarn and cloth during the period from April to July this year. To the extent that Japanese products have made inroads in Indian markets the Indian mill industry has suffered for lack of demand for its products owing to the lower price of the former. The reasons why Japanese manufacturers have been able to sell their products cheaper than Indian yarn and cloth have been repeated in these columns over and over again. They constitute a most melancholy tale of unfair competition by foreigners with the indigenous industry of a country such as will not be tolerated in any self-governing country. The figures we publish at once emphasise the growing menace of Japanese competition which, if not checked betimes, will result in the collapse of India's textile industry and the need for special anti-dumping measures against Japan.

Notes of the Day.

Affront to the Assembly.

From Sir Alexander Muddiman's reply to Mr. Shanmukham Chetty it is clear that the Government are not going to take the trouble of consulting the Assembly regarding the functions and the personnel of the Public Services Commission which is one of the dead sea fruits produced by the cordial confabulations of Lords Reading and Birkenhead. It is better, we think, for the Government not to go through the solemn farce of a debate in the Assembly and then contemptuously ignore its verdict as in the case of the Lee Commission or the Currency Commission: it saves time and economises hypocrisy; for there is little doubt but that the considered opinion of the Assembly will be treated as "irresponsible" unless it is merely acquiescent and the personnel of the Commission selected on the excellent model of the Currency Commission and its functions determined according to preconceived ideas as though a debate in the Assembly had not been held at all. But while the Home Member's anxiety to save the breath of the Assembly is laudable, the reason he gave was a trifle too ingenious. Sir Alexander contended that as the Lee Report had already been discussed there was no need of consulting the Assembly on a specific proposal embodied in it such as the proposed Commission. The whole includes the parts. As in the larger matter the overwhelming wishes of the Assembly were arrogantly defied so in the smaller matter it is not deemed necessary to know what its wishes are. A highly logical proceeding but an atrociously inequitable one: instead of over-ruling the Assembly its opinion is not invited at all.

Social Reform and Caste.

In her presidential address to the Provincial Social Conference held at Poona, Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth laid a wholesome emphasis on the factor of caste as an impediment to social advance. Marriage reform, for example, whether it aims at abolishing enforced widowhood or child-marriage, or at ending the monstrous dowry system and barter of girls; is well-nigh impossible so long as it involves opposition to the caste; for caste with its artificial inhibitions tends to repress hopeful movements of social emancipation with all the unreason of conservatism and all the strength of social control. From the national view-point caste-divisions are a handicap because, as Mrs. Nilkanth insisted, we are all still thinking in terms of castes and communities. Social reaction is also often strengthened by woman and Mrs. Nilkanth rightly pleaded that social evils mainly affect women so that it should be their function to eradicate them. The problem of reform by legislation is not a simple matter in India because of the alien character of its administration. A *laissez faire* policy by the State in social affairs is as objectionable as it has been in the economic sphere, but the suspicion and distrust of alien-intervention in domestic matters is not unintelligible. The fact that popular endeavour for legislative measures of reform has been accentuated by the new constitution is at once a comment on the apathy of the bureaucracy towards social progress and a vindication of the nationalist plea that self-government is needed as much in the interests of social reform as of political liberty.

Another Gamble in Lakhs!

The official report of the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committe contains an item which should disturb the equanimity of the most apathetic of the members of the Central Legislature. It is, it would appear, not enough that New Delhi should be a profitable opportunity to various interests, involving India into an expenditure amounting to crores of rupees, New Delhi has given not only the nightmare structures which advertise our credulity and the artistic bankruptcy of its author; it has given us also the dictation from abroad who think nothing of spending a few lakhs out of the Indian treasury for their interesting experiments and "problems." We referred on a previous occasion to the colossal venture in lakhs described in the secret scheme proposed by the friends of Indian art. The proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee indicate another speculation of a like variety. The Committee have, we are told, agreed to the proposal to incur an additional expenditure of over nine lakhs on levelling, building walls and on laying out the garden on the Government House Estate in New Delhi. It was suggested that the Government were of opinion that a garden of the ordinary type would be wholly out of place as an adjunct to the Government House and an ornamental garden of Indian character must be accepted as part of the whole scheme. It is, again, the same story that revealed in, shall we say, the Lutyens scheme secretly manipulated for the supposed advancement of Indian art. A garden of the "ordinary type" would be out of place for the Government House. Naturally. Why should they worry about the expenditure?

Wanted—Information.

Members of the Central Legislature will, we are sure, find it instructive to investigate the genesis of this proposal. Who is the designing genius, discovered by Government, who is to fashion for us an ornamental garden of *Indian* character? If the Government have actually discovered this precious prodigy they should not keep the find as a secret. Let the world benefit by their rare discovery. Our surviving garden designs are in fragments. And, the P. W. D., the Archaeological Department and various enthusiasts from the West have tried their skill in wiping out their traces. The miserable specimens, imitations of the English park system, now found in almost all big towns of the country, have succeeded in destroying their individual charm and character. We want, not doubt, to rescue or rather to resuscitate the old artistic garden designs of India. But before we entrust the task to them we would like to know the credentials of the persons who volunteer their services. And we earnestly hope the nine lakhs proposed to be spent are not meant for another venture characteristic of and inspired by the architect of New Delhi. We can suggest a more fruitful use of the nine lakhs required for ornamental garden of a hypothetic and undefined Indian character.

Continued from column 6.

and religious reformer; and found his advice and guidance always inspiring and full of wisdom.

The country has lost a true patriot, who even after the cessation of his active life, served as an inspiring force of unique value and the Motherland will cherish his memory for all time.

SIR. R. G. BHANDARKAR.

(BY N. B. D.)

Sri Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar has passed away. Does this bit of news awaken any thoughts or feeling? Perhaps not, to many in these days of noisy national activity. Besides, even in the case of other fields of work, it is a questionable advantage to have outlived one's career of active usefulness. And yet, if your fame is founded and built on solid foundations, you need have no fears regarding its permanence. Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years; and although during the last decade he lived the life of an invalid, unable to contribute any active share in the work of enriching the world with the results of his learning, the name of this great scholar, profound in his erudition will be handed down to positerity as that of an immortal in the field of oriental learning. How he rose from a humble school-master to the eminence of the final position as a scholar of European and even world reputation, can be read in any account of his career given by others. I shall confine myself here to an appreciation of his gifts and work in the service of his mother-land, and to certain reminiscences of this good and great man, as I was privileged to know him personally as a pupil who sat at his feet, and whom he cherished lovingly long after the direct connection of *guru* and *sishya* had ceased.

As a Teacher.

Professor Bhandarkar worked as Assistant Professor of Sanskrit for a number of years, and then as Professor, at the Elphinstone College, Bombay; and when I joined the College in 1876 I found myself in the presence of a *guru* to see whom was to love him and respect him, inspite of his rather uninviting personal appearance. His method of teaching was peculiarly his own. He taught more by suggestion than by direct instruction; taking up each individual student and asking him to translate and explain, supplying his own corrections and comments from time to time. He was quick to detect exceptional merit among his students whom he knew each and all, personally by name and face,—a rather unusual thing in the case of a large number of shifting student population.

Professor Bhandarkar fixed his College lectures in the time-table always after the recess period, so that he could secure his afternoon siesta at home before going to the College; so at least the belief went in the student world. But those behind the scenes knew that the "siesta" was brief, while his private workers a srholar was great. One of the most noteworthy features of his teaching was soundness and accuracy, and a habit of fighting all fallacions superficialities. He tried to impart these qualities to his pupils and, in many cases, he was rewarded with success, which gave him a personal pleasure. As an examiner Professor Bhandarkar had the unreserved reputation, started and perpetuated by lazy students of being very struck and fond of "ploughing" students. Those who knew him well saw that he was just and thoroughly appreciative.

His Writings.

Long after my connection with Professor Bhandarkar terminated on my taking a degree, he continued to remember me and send me copies of all his publications from time to time, in the hope that I would make the best use of them to improve and increase my knowledge. I hope I have not falsified his expectations. But that is a matter which concerns myself. One of the most valuable of these small presents was a copy of his lecture on "The Critical Comparative Historical Method of Inquiry" which he delivered on his return from Europe after his first visit to the West. It marks the secret of Prof. Bhandarkar's method of study and a key to his success in all scholarly undertakings. Another of his works, a far greater one, is that one which he completed in his after life. "Vaishnavism, Saivism and minor Religious systems", a gem in every respect, presenting the results of his life-long studies in a lucid and fascinating manner. I go to that unfailing mine of knowledge whenever I stand in need of rare and correct information and original thought. His "Early History of the Deccan" is another valuable contribution to antiquarian literature marking wide research and sound results.

Professor Bhandarkar's talent for music was known to very few. I heard him sing for the first time at a rehearsal of "Vikramorvasiya" in the Elphinstone College. The students were to perform this play in Sanskrit. Prof. Bhandarkar used to help them at their rehearsals by his rritial guidance. At one of these rehearsals when the student who played the part of the hero chanted a stanza describing a noontide scene, Prof. Bhandarkar suggested that it should be sung in "saranga", the "raga" suited to mid-day; and he sang the stanza in that "raga". I shall never forget the sweet sonorous notes that came out from his throat at the time. Since then I heard him perform several "hari-kirtanas" at the Prarthana Mandir, and could then see his musical capacity. His discourses at these "Kirtanas" struck me as rather heavy and too learned.

As a Reformer.

Dr. Bhandarkar, besides being a great scholar who served his country with the help of his erudition was a patriot in the true sense of the word, and served his country by working for the uplift of the people in social and religious matters. One of the founders and leader of the Prarthana Samaj during his whole active life, and a social reformer of unrivalled zeal and staunchness, he belied the charge levelled by petty-minded belittlers of the cause, at the leaders of social reform, that they failed when called upon to act. He proved by actual conduct that he was true to his professions. I came in occasional personal contact with him in his activity as a social

(Continued in column 6.)

SEAMEN'S DEMANDS.

STRIKE RAPIDLY SPREADING

SITUATION BECOMES THREATENING.

LONDON, September 1.

Southampton.—The seamen's strike has spread and five liners are affected. The crew of the "Edinburgh Castle" due to sail for South Africa on Friday have struck and also the crew of the Royal Mail steamer "Araguay." 160 engine-room staff hands and forty deck hands of the White Star liner "Majestic" have given notice of withdrawal, but the White Star Company is confident that the "Majestic" will sail to-morrow despite difficulties.—Reuter.

MARITIME STRIKE SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A meeting of seamen at Avonmouth has passed a resolution declaring its intention to hold up the New Zealand liner "Piako" which is due to sail on Wednesday until their reduction in wages is restored.

The Secretary of the Amalgamated Marine Workers Union, a rival to the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, stated, today, that his Union was not officially backing the seamen's strike.

The crew of the Royal Mail steamer "Arlanza", due to sail for Buenos Aires from Southampton, on 4th September, refused to-day to accept a reduction in wages and left the Board of Trade Office without signing on an agreement. On the other hand the Captain of the transport "Derbyshire" which opens the autumn trooping season on Wednesday by taking relief troops to India said he had obtained practically the full crew.

It is declared that the crew of the White Star liner "Majestic" who signed, last week have decided to give 24 hours' notice to terminate the articles.

Men of the trooper "Glamorganshire" also refused to sign.

TROUBLE ENGINEERED BY RIVAL UNION.

The Secretary of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union declared to-day that the trouble at Southampton was engineered by another union with small membership which was trying to "get a new lease of life."—Reuter.

A meeting of Hull seamen, to-night, after hearing an official of the Marine Workers' Union, decided to join the strike. A Committee was formed, and pickets were detailed to visit the docks. Only a portion of the seamen of Hull was represented at the meeting.

Brisbane.—The decision of the Strike Council to attend a compulsory Conference of all Unions, summoned by the President of Arbitration Court, has aroused hopes that the strike will soon end.

HULL DOCKS PICKETED.

LONDON, September 1.

The strike movement of the Hull seamen was pressed vigorously to-day by the unofficial strike committee. Various docks were picketed. The steamship "Melville" engaged in the West African trade has been unable to obtain crew. The situation is generally more threatening.—Reuter.

DANISH WORKERS' TRANSPORT BLOCKADE.

LONDON, September 1.

Copenhagen.—Owing to the refusal of their demand for an increase of wages, the seamen employed by the Danish sailing ship owners Union have struck. The Danish Unskilled Workers' Union has declared transport blockade. The blockade affects ship-owners also.—Reuter.

MR. BRUCE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Melbourne.—Following the action of the Queensland railway strikers, who have boycotted the mails, Mr. Bruce has telegraphed to the Premier of Queensland regarding the holding-up of 26 mail-bags at Rockhampton, in consequence of the Railway strikers' boycott of mails. Mr. Bruce points out the seriousness of such illegal action, and requests the Premier of Queensland to give him assurance that prompt measures will be taken to deal with offenders.—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Melbourne.—The Seamen's and Butchers' Union of Victoria has decided to levy five shillings per member to assist the strikers.

The seamen of Victoria have resolved to strike if an attempt is made to deport Mr. Walsh or Mr. Johannsen.

Sydney.—The Secretary of Trades Council is issuing an urgent appeal to the Unions to provide funds for feeding the strikers.—Reuter.

ANTHRACITE MINES CLOSED.

LONDON, September 1.

Philadelphia.—In consequence of the dispute over wages 828 anthracite mines closed at midnight and 150,000 quitted work. There has been no disorder; on the other hand the miners and their families are at present holidaying. Their leaders have exacted a pledge from the strikers to obey the law. Companies have large stocks of coal.—Reuter.

SPARE PROPHET'S TOMB

STATE FACTS ABOUT MEDINA

KING FUAD'S APPEAL TO IBN-E-SAUD.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Cairo.—King Fuad has cabled to Ibn-e-Saud requesting him, on behalf of the Egyptian Moslems, not to fire at Mahomet's tomb, also to announce the facts regarding the conflicting reports of the attacks on Medina for the purpose of calming feeling aroused in the Islamic world owing to the statements of its violation.—Reuter's Special.

WAHABIS' REPORTED OUTRAGE.

REPLY TO HEDJAZ DELEGATION'S INQUIRY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

In reply to a telegram sent to Jeddah by the Hedjaz Delegation the following message has been received by Mr. Sayyed Taher El Dabbagh, head of the Hedjaz Deputation:—

Jeddah, August 28th. Your telegram received. The Mosque of Sayedna Hamza has been ruined and his tomb destroyed by Wahabis, who entered the Mosque at the first attack, but were afterwards compelled to retreat. The dome of the Prophet's tomb has been damaged by the bombs of the enemy. The dome has been split and cracked and there is fear that it may fall. The bombs of the enemy have destroyed other domes also in Medina and killed many innocent persons.—A. P.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST IBN-E-SAUD.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD'S STATEMENT

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, has issued the following statement in connection with the news regarding the alleged bombardment of Medina by Ibn-e-Saud. It was criticised by Mr. S. Sadiq Husan, M.L.A. in a statement to the press, which we published yesterday:—

Reuter's message from Jerusalem informed us that Medina had been bombarded and the dome of the great Mosque which contains the Prophet's Tomb had been damaged. As yet it has not been confirmed by reliable and authoritative sources and there is no reason why should the Indian Musalmans should be uneasy over the matter In my opinion the opponents of Ibn-e-Saud has some how managed to spread the disquieting news through the agency of Reuter with the motive of inciting the Mussalmans against the Amir.

It should always be remembered that the cities of Mecca and Medina according to the Muslim belief, are holy not because they happens to contain the graves of Muslim Saints and heroes, but because there are situated the Central Place of Worship and the mosque and the Tomb of the Holy prophet. Even supposing that domes of some of the tombs at Mecca had been removed by the men of Ibn-e-Saud, which we strongly disapprove it will be sheer ignorance to call such removal an act of desecration of the Holy Places. The "Sunni and Hanafi" Ulma are unanimous on the point that to build domes over tombs is not a meritorious act religiously This custom has been introduced by splendour loving rulers of Muslim Kingdoms.

I am strongly of opinion that at the present juncture political foresightedness is more essential than the enforcement of internal religious reforms. Destruction of removal of domes at Mecca has been the greatest political blunder and repetition of it should not be permitted. Very lately Ibn-e-Saud had given assurance to Indian representatives that such things would not be repeated in future and the tombs situated in Medina would not be interfered with in any way.

It is interesting to note that the majority of the Indian Mussalmans are of the "Hanafi" school of thtought and Ibn-e-Saud belongs to the "Hambali" sect. According to the "Hanafi" belief Medina is not a "Harem' (i.e. a boundary within which the commission of an act amounting to desecration is prohibited by religion) like Mecca, while the Hambalis consider both Mecca and Medina to be "Harem." and have same sort of veneration for both. Then how is it possible that Ibn-e-Saud and his men should do anything at Medina, which may amont to an act of desecration? I appeal to the Mussalmans to wait patiently for the confirmation of the news from a reliable source and not to commit themselves to any such course of action which may endanger the position of Islam and its Holy places at this critical stage of our History.

EXCITEMENT IN KARACHI.

HARTAL AND MEETING.

KARACHI, Aug. 31.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Karachi yesterday among the Mahomedan community. Complete *hartal* was observed throughout the day as a protest against the recent bombardment of shrines at Medina. It being a Sunday, little in-

(Continued on next page.)

RELEASE SIKH PRISONERS.

A HUMILIATING CLAUSE.

PT. MALAVIYA'S TOUCHING APPEAL

DEBATE ON AGE OF CONSENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning with the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the Chair. The Agenda consisted of official business and included motions for the second and the third reading of the Age of Consent Bill, The Gurdwara Supplementary Bill, the Members' Exemption Bill and the Bill amending Sections 102 and 103 of the Civil Procedure Code. Motions for circulation of the Insolvency Suppression Bill also appeared on the order paper. The attendance was thin and the visitors' galleries were practically empty. An hour was spent in interpellations.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. G. P. Singh announced that the Government of India had informed the Local Governments that while they were unable to agree to the abolition of the Devisional Commissionership generally they were prepared to consider on their merits the proposals for the reduction of any particular posts. The question was considered in at least six provinces, namely, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Assam by a committee on which non-official opinion was represented. The Government of India had the reports of these committees before them when they arrived at their decision and were sufficiently aware of the non-official opinion in the matter. The Government of India had informed the Secretary of State of their decision.

The Home Member replying to Mr. Sarfraz Khan said that the only expenses incurred on account of the acting arrangements in India by reason of the absence of the Viceroy were the leave allowances of His Excellency, namely, Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 40,000 were approximately spent on his passage expenses.

Mr. Bhore answering the inquiries of the same member hoped that the Calcutta Port would be opened for pilgrim traffic with effect from the next pilgrim season if circumstances permitted it. Government had not yet received the report of the Special Officer whom they sent to Rabegh and could not therefore compare this year's Haj with the previous years.

Sir B. N. Mitra could not inform Mr. Ramchandra Rao of the decision reached on the various points urged by the deputation of the All-India and the R.M.S. Union in March last. Several important matters were still under consideration. He hoped to make a statement early in the Delhi Session of the Assembly.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to a question said that the amount at credit of the depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on the last day of the financial year 1914-15 was Rs. 14,89,41,446 and on the last day of 1924-25 was Rs. 25,63,93,985. Government had carefully considered the question of the rate of interest on the Savings' Bank deposits and had decided not to raise the rate at present.

About a hundred questions were answered to-day. The House on the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman passed without discussion the Bill exempting the members of the Legislative bodies from liability to serve as jurors or assessors and from arrest and detention in prison under civil process at the time of the meeting of such a body or a committee thereof. This Bill gives effect to one of the Muddiman Committee's unanimous recommendation.

GURDWARA SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

The Home Member next moved the consideration of the Gurdwara Supplementary Bill.

Baba Ujjarasingh Bedi supported the Bill though he felt he did not agree with the Gurdwara Act fully.

The speech of Mr. Craik saying that the minority must go to the wall and the fact that the special representation had not been granted to Udasis, Nirmalas, Bedis, Sodhis and other minorities were not satisfactory.

Pundit Malaviya spoke feelingly on the subject. He heartily supported the Bill and congratulated the Punjab Government and the Government of India and particularly Sir Malcolm Hailey who in spite of his previous utterances saw the wisdom of accepting the principle of the Sikhs' demands now. The only issue that remained was the release of the Sikh prisoners. The Sikh leaders in the Lahore Jail had unanimously accepted the Gurdwara Act despite its shortcomings and had advised the Panth to work it wholeheartedly. Thus these Sikh leaders had met a substantial part of Government's demand for an undertaking. He asked Government to waive the other part of the undertaking and not insist on humiliating. The terms being accepted by the prisoners they would not purchase their release on that condition. He reminded the House in the words of Sir Michael O'Dwyer spoken in 1917, of the traditions of the splendid services of the Sikhs and of the fact that the Sikhs had sent the largest proportion of men that any other community to fight in the great war. Pandit Malaviya asked whether this steadfast and loyal community deserved this treatment. He made a strong and an earnest appeal to Government to release all Sikh prisoners without insisting on their undertaking as that the peaceful atmosphere be retored to successfully work the Act and he assured that such an action would give satisfaction not only to the Sikhs but also to the whole of the country. (non-official applause).

Mr. Sarfraz Hussein Khan also joined in this appeal.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not wish to strike a jarring note. The Assembly would have great pleasure in blessing the settlement arrived at. Only one question, however, remained. After the resolution passed by the Sikh leaders in jail, the speaker was convinced that they would not give the required undertaking. He was sure Government did not want to humiliate them. It was not, therefore desirable that Government should insist on the pledge.

Lala Dunichand associated himself with Pandit Malaviya and emphasised that until the Sikh prisoners were released no real solution of the Sikh problem could be found. He particularly drew attention to the resolution of the Assembly asking for Sardar Kharaksingh's release which had not been given effect to yet.

"MELANCHOLY MEANNESS."

Mr. Ranga Iyer characterised Government's terms as showing melancholy meanness. The Punjab Government, he asserted, did not mean to work the Bill.

Pandit Malaviya: No, you are wrong.

Ranga Iyer: Punditjee is still steeped in moderates instincts. He has still faith in Government.

Pundit Malaviya: Yes, I have.

Ranga Iyer: Because unlike me you have not been to jail.

Contending the speaker asked for release as a matter of right and not of concession. He asked the Government to follow its past practice when all martial law prisoners were released unconditionally.

Sir Alexander Muddiman remarked that the discussion was not strictly justified by the scope of his Bill. He quoted from the Punjab Governor's speech indicating that the Bill had been passed by the Punjab Council without a dissentient voice and that its success would depend upon the spirit and temper which the Sikhs would bring to bear on the administration of the measure. As for the "melancholy meanness" to attribute it to Sir Malcolm Hailey, that devoted public servant, who had displayed great statemanship in bringing to a triumphant conclusion the Sikh situation was neither fair nor just.

Mr. Jinnah: It was Mr. Ranga Iyer's eloquence. (Laughter).

The Home Member emphasised that the Gurdwara Act was passed without any understanding about the release, still the Punjab Governor announced the terms which had been held by the press all over India as liberal and generous. Whatever these terms might be they were not humiliating. That the prisoners concerned considered them humiliating was a different matter.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: You wouud have known it if you had been in jail.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: If I were in prison and these terms were offered I should be out before tiffin. (Loud laughter). However, continued the Home Member, a moving appeal had been made. Government did not require to be reminded by Pandit Malaviya and other speakers of the services of the Sikhs. Government knew it full well still a moving appeal had been made. Although he could not give to it any direct answer the Punjab Governor who had shown such a great statesmanship in this matter might be trusted to deal with this appeal, and do a crowning act by passing the Bill without further discussion.

The Bill was then passed amidst acclamation from all sides.

BAR COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The House next agreed to circulate the Home Member's Bill amending the Presidency and Provincial Insolvency Acts and the Bill amending the Legal Practitioners' Act to suppress the evil of touting.

Before the last bill was circulated Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Neogy protested against the delay in giving the legislative effect to the Bar Committee's Report which had been in the hands of Government for over 12 months.

Mr. Neogy recalled that it was as far back as 1921 that the first Assembly moved in the matter. Were they to wait till the Greek Calends?

The Home Member admitted that the grievance expressed was reasonable. The matter was one of considerable difficulty. He had hoped to bring forward a bill this session but it had not yet been drafted and he was not sure whether it would be ready before the session ended.

Mr. Tonkinson next agreed without discussion to Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's proposal for a select committee on the Bill amending Sections 102 and 103 of the Civil Procedure Code, as proposed by the Rankin Committee.

The House also agreed to send the Bill to a committe and then rose for lunch.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved the consideration of the Age of Consent Bill which proposes to raise the age from 12

(Continued on page 8.)

TRADE UNIONS BILL

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MAJORITY RECOMMENDATIONS.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Select Committee's report on the Trade Unions Bill shows that it is not unanimous and that some important changes have been introduced and the Bill has been amended to allow admission of honorary and temporary members to assist the Trade Union and they would enjoy immunities granted to other members. The Registrar's refusal to register a union is subjected to an appeal to a Judicial Officer not below the status of Additional or Assistant Judge, his decision being final.

Mr. Goswami and Mr. D. P. Sinha, dissenting from this, urge an appeal to High Court.

As regards political funds the majority recommended that a separate fund be established for political purposes, contribution to which should be optional. Mr. Goswami and Mr. Sinha object to this restricted provision and ask for the grant of the same rights as in England, if not more.

A difference of opinion arose on the decision of the majority to reduce to one-third the proportion of officers of a Trade Union who must be engaged or employed in the industry with which the Union is connected. Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Graham and Mr. Clow, in a dissenting minute, regard this change with apprehension as it might restrict the opportunities of Trade Union officers to get education in their Union affairs. Dr. Datta also urges that the proportion should have been at least fifty per cent. The majority, however, held that the one-third proportion is fixed because of the low educational level of ordinary labour.

The report is signed by Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Purshottamdas, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. K. Lalbhai, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Graham, Mr. Clow, Mr. Goswami, Dr. Datta, Mr. Acharya, Mr. D. Sinha, Mr. Fleming and Sir B. N. Mitra.—A. P.

"AN UNJUST ORDER."

GANPATI UTSAV IN AKOLA.

AKOLA, Aug. 31.

Great discontent is felt in the town on account of the order of the District Police Superintendent prohibiting the use of music and tipris in Ganpati processions before a mosque. A monster meeting of Hindus convened by the Hindu Sabha was held in which a resolution protesting against the order and asking local Government to withdraw it was passed. The deliberations of the Hindu Sabha are still proceeding as to whether a lead to offer Satyagraha should be given by disobeying the unjust order.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Aug 31.—The number of road smashes reported to-day included the Cambridge University motor-cycle clubman, Mr. J. T. A. Temple, who crashed on a telegraph pole, and was killed while practising in the Isle of Man for the Amateur Tourist Trophy Race.—Reuter's Special.

Buenos Aires Sept. 1.—The Prince of Wales left by a special train on a two-day tour of provinces. He will visit British owned ranches *en route*, and meat factories, notably of Zarate and Colon.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

lay all the emphasis I can, continued Mr. Chaman Lal. We must now begin to think a little more clearly in scientific terms and not content ourselves by merely mouthing visionary ideas. The struggle is before us—not only a political struggle but also an economic struggle—in fact essentially an economic struggle. The Swaraj Party is doing what it can politically but the lever of our energy must be not the support of the middle class or the bankers and mill-owners, landlords and merchants—but the workers and peasants. We have to wage a ceaseless struggle against Imperialism. We can succeed in that struggle only if we set our minds determinedly to organise the peasants and workers. Mahatama Gandhi feels differently. I have tried time and again to convince him. But the Swaraj Party led by our great leader now dead, though differently. If we could do through organised labour in India what the coal-miners in Great Britain did but three weeks ago we need have no qualms about the future. Few people realise perhaps that England has just come out of a peaceful revolution. We must aim at the final victory through a victory of our hungry masses. In this connection we have before us the example of recent Chinese attempts at freedom. Bombay would have been faced with a situation not unlike the situation at Shanghai if our leaders had known their business. But men must starve and have their wages reduced, the splendid manpower which needs no howitzers and machine-guns but the might only of its folded arms, must be lost, because we have been for five years talking vaguely and forgetting to learn the lessons which the Workers' Movements in the world can teach us.

It has become essential now for us to look to the organised workers and peasants for support in our struggle for freedom. The time has come to start a Socialist wing of the Swaraj Party. I intend to devote myself to this immediate task. The interests of humanity can be served only by a steadfast recognition of the truth that the world belongs to the worker.

INDIA AND BRITAIN.

NEED FOR ACTIVE FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

BRITISH WORKERS' SYMPATHY FOR INDIAN PEOPLE.

MR. CHAMANLAL INTERVIEWED.

Diwan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., interviewed by our representative, on his arrival from Europe, stated that he was not surprised to find in Europe that both the industrialists and the financiers on the one hand and the intellectuals and labourites, on the other were vastly interested in Indian questions. British Imperialism is undoubtedly displaying signs of nervousness thanks to the efforts of those two realistic politicians Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das whose death was a victory which fate presented to the Jingoes from Peking to Cairo. The intellectuals have been roused by the idea which is Gandhi as much as by the poem which is Tagore. The Labourites are beginning to feel that to ignore the problem of India or to treat it in the orthodox fashion, namely, with indifference, is but to cut one's nose to spite one's face. And the reason is this. The rank and file movement headed by such influential and powerful trade unionists as Swales, Chairman of the British Trades Union Congress, Purcell, ex-Chairman, Tom Mann, Ben Tillet and Labour leaders like George Lansbury realise that the present economic distress of the British Trade Union worker is directly traceable, in a very large measure, to the policy of the ruthless economic exploitation of Indian workers for the benefit of the Capitalists who often are their masters in England and our masters in India. I will not admit for a moment, said Mr. Chimanlal, that the average man in the street in England cares two straws for India. He is too much pre-occupied by his own troubles and sorrows. But his leaders are no fools. For several weeks I carried on strenuous propaganda amongst them until they went the length of deciding to send out to India a deputation on behalf of the Jute Workers' Federation of Dundee. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress also set up a Committee of Enquiry on Eastern Labour conditions and I am hoping that a deputation on their behalf will also shortly arrive in India to help us to organise labour in the key industries with a view to demand an equality of economic status with British workers.

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE.

Do you think any constitutional advance is to be expected from the present Cabinet?

No, I do not. The present Cabinet is too full of the satiety of a terrific victory to take notice of the steam roller of our discontents. Lord Birkenhead in particular is too busy finding imaginary Balsheviks and too busy securing his own position in the Conservative Party as a prospective leader of that party, to worry overmuch about India. But the Conservative Party, unlike the doctrine of original sin, will not last for ever.

INDIA AND LABOUR PARTY.

Do you expect anything from the Labour Party if it comes back to power?

I expect nothing from them if they come back to power with the present leadership. But I am certain the present leadership, unless it becomes revolutionary in outlook, will be swept into the dust-heap. Member after member of the House of Commons Labour Party came to me after the debate on India and told me that they were disgusted with the "gang" that led them. Moreover, the Trade Unionist and not the politician will, I am certain, be the real power behind the Labour Party of the future and the Trade Unionist to-day is of the Swales and Purcell type—a determined left winger.

Let me remind you, continued Mr. Chamanlal, that nearly a million organised workers on Great Britain are members of the Minority Movement which is openly affiliated to Moscow and has no illusions about Imperialism.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

What do you think of the need for foreign propaganda?

I have always emphasised this need and my visit confirms me a hundredfold in the necessity for the establishment of a Bureau in Great Britain. In this connection I want to remind my countrymen that they could have no better man at the head of this Bureau than B. G. Horniman who is suffering to-day because the country he helped and loved most is in danger of committing the crime of forgetting him. No more foolish mistake could have been committed than to reverse the policy of Lokmanya Tilak regarding foreign propaganda. Take the resolution for which I was responsible regarding the support to be given by every Labour Party in the Empire to the policy of immediate self-government for India. I moved this resolution and had it passed in the Empire Labour Conference (the only resolution that conference passed) because I stood up and told the truth to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's face. I charged the Labour Cabinet with treachery and betrayal and had the pleasure of learning that the Bengal Ordinance was opposed by Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. Trevelyan for days and that assent was given to it without consulting these two members who happened to be away at the time. Moreover, our interests are spread all over the Empire and it is only through propaganda that we can get the assistance of the right elements in other countries for the safe-guarding not only of our national but interimpence interests. The arrangements we have entered into with the South African Labour Party is an instance in point.

CEASELESS STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

But there is one matter upon which I must

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RELEASE SIKH PRISONERS.

(Continued from page 7).

years to 13 in the case of married girls and to 14 in the case of unmarried girls. He said he was only the step-father of the bill. The credit for the measure must go to Sir Hari Singh Gour. He assured the House that the material impulse of every Englishman must be to go forward, but as Home Member, he must confine himself to holding the balance. The Bill went as far as the opinion of the local Governments justified it. He could not go further than the limit proposed in the bill without consulting the local Governments. If Dr. Gour's motion to raise the age to fifteen in the case of unmarried girls was carried by the House, he would take the bill to the Upper House and get it circulated to elicit opinion. He felt that, considering that there were both advanced and conservative opinions with regard to the bill, it would be better for reformers to feel that half a loaf was better than no loaf. He left it to the House to choose its course. If the age was raised, the bill would be delayed and could not become law for some considerable time.

Mr. Acharya felt it his painful duty to protest strongly against the bill being introduced. In the first instance he objected to social legislation being brought forward before the House. Secondly, when a bill on this subject was rejected by the House last March, what had happened during the past six months, he asked to justify Government reintroduce the bill except that perhaps it wanted again to open the floodgates of Dr. Gour's eloquence and inflict them on the House? (Laughter). He asked Government to let the House discuss more serious matters. He felt that in the matter of political, industrial, and economic reform, the Government machinery moved very slowly but in the present instance it had moved very promptly.

Mr. S. Chetty said that whenever they wanted political advance, social inequalities and disabilities were thrown at their face. He felt that Government benches were putting obstacles in their way. The precaution was a slur on Indian civilization. They must eradicate it.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposed the bill on the ground that social legislation must not be undertaken. Parents should be left to improve the position. They must not thrust their opinion on any one.

Mr. K. Ahmed:—Then why do the Swarajists do it? (Laughter).

Mr. Amarnath gave a rejoinder which was lost in laughter.

Mr. K. Ahmed rose twice to retort but the cries of "order, order" brought him down.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda supported the bill.

Dr. Macphail in a maiden speech said his own instinct was to go with Dr. Gour and even agree to the 16 years limit, but the speaker also recognised the point of Mr. Acharya that it was a serious matter to interfere with social customs backed up by religious feelings. Dr. Macphail emphasised that the House should recognise that there were other people besides educated gentlemen. There were women who, he knew, had influenced many men against their wishes to agree to their children's marriage at an early age. (Applause)

The House with a few dissentient voices then agreed to take the bill into consideration.

Dr. Gour moved that the age of consent in the case of non-marital relations be raised to fifteen years instead of fourteen. He said that when the last session of the Assembly raised the age to sixteen, Government backed out, put whips against him and wrecked his measure. He had therefore become an extremely cautious and moderate man from that experience (laughter) and was proposing a modest increase in age. The House divided and rejected the motion by forty-two votes against sixty-three amidst applause from the opposition benches.—A.P.

Mr. Rama Iyengar moved that the age of consent in case of marital relation be retained at twelve. He deprecated the attempt of members who had come into the Assembly on different tickets to raise this question of the age of consent. "Put the issue to the country straight and fight the election on that issue and then let me see how many of the reformers are returned by the constituencies." (Laughter). They must not sell off the rights and privileges of the people without putting the issue before the country. He did not mind an increase in the case of non-marital relations.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer thought Government was not going far enough but still he would have half a loaf rather than no loaf hoping that by their conduct they would get something better in the future.

Sir Abul Qayum said though marriage on the frontier did not take place at an early age bill would be resented in the frontier and was sure to cause domestic embarrassment. One conviction would do away with the married life of young couples. He was opposed to any restriction with regard to married life. The best way to solve the problem was to prohibit marraise before.

Dr. Gour: Why don't you bring forward a bill?

Sir Abul Qayum: Because I know public opinion will not support it. I am opposed to a man and a woman who are married being dragged into court.

Pundit Malaviya believed personally in raising the age as time went on. The Hindu religion required women not to marry before sixteen and men before twenty-five but he had to face stern realities. A change in the law with regard to marital relations was not desirable when marriages were allowed before 13. There should be no interference with the family rights of people. In the majority of cases where marriages took place at an early age parents were anxious to send their daughters to their husbands and no organisation could prevent a couple meeting each other. They must leave the law with regard to marital relations as it was and not cause considerable mischief. He, however, congratulated Government on bringing forward the bill.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying emphasised that Government had considered all points, both for and against the measure, and they were satisfied that they were taking a reasonable compromise.

Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion was then rejected without division and the House was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

PASSPORT TO DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE.

HOME MEMBER EXPLAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Sir Alexander Muddiman made a comprehensive statement in the Assembly today about the refusal of passport to Dr. Sudhindra Bose to visit India. In reply to Mr Ranga Iyer the Home Member said the facts of this case so far as they are known to Government are briefly as follows: In 1920 Dr. Bose visited England on an American passport in the course of a world tour which he said he was making in order to prepare himself better for his work in the University of Iowa where he was employed as a lecturer. The Government of India are not aware whether the British Consul in Chicago gave Dr. Bose any assurance that the India Office would grant him visa for visit to India. While in England he applied for such a visa and the Secretary of State for India refused to grant it for reasons which he explained in the House of Commons as follows: "Dr. Bose was a citizen of the United States of America. He had renounced his British Indian nationality shortly after the outbreak of the war. He made no mention of his mother's state of health in his original application for visa to travel and the Secretary of State was not prepared to facilitate his return to India."

The Government of India have no information of Dr. Bose's further movements at that time. Four years later that is early in 1924 Dr. Bose again applied for a passport and permission to visit India. The British Ambassador at Washington was informed in May of that year that Dr. Bose might be granted an emergency certificate to permit him to return direct to India, but should not be given a passport. It was considered inadvisable to grant him a British passport as a passport constitutes a proof of national status and since the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States of America in the case of Bhagat Singh the national status of Dr. Bose was a matter of doubt. Subsequently Dr. Bose changed his plans and applied for a passport for a journey to France. The same objection was taken to the issue of a passport and the Ambassador was again informed that Dr. Bose might be granted an emergency certificate for direct journey to India. Dr. Bose's difficulties are obviously due to his renunciation of his British Indian Nationality and the decision of the Supreme Court of the U.S.A. There is no case for grant to him any compensation from Indian revenues.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

TO BE DISCUSSED IN ASSEMBLY ON 16TH INST.

SIMLA, Sept. 1

Ballot was held to-day for non-official resolutions to be moved on the 16th September. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas drew the first ballot for his resolution urging the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty. Mr. Sadiq Hussain comes next with his resolution for inquiry about prisons or the question of colonization of the Andamans. Mr. Kelkar will next press for the release of the political prisoners and Mr. Haji Jeelani will urge the exemption of the members of the legislature from the Arms Act. Mr. Maung Tok Kyi will press for the reduction of postal rates. It may be mentioned that Mr. Jeelani, Mr. Tok Kyi, Mr. Ujjagar Sing and Pundit Malaviya have also drawn a resolution urging the release of political prisoners but as Mr. Kelkar stands third with the same resolution they cannot move it. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has drawn the sixth ballot for his resolution raising the question of scheme for the redemption of debt.—A.P.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Council of State had a fairly heavy Agenda to dispose of to-day. The question time alone lasted 45 minutes and there was the usual crop of the supplementary queries.

Replying to Mr. Sethna the Home Secretary said that the Governor-General-in-Council had availed himself of the rule-making powers delegated in the Fundamental Rules by making the supplementary rules. No delegation of rule-making power had so far been made in pursuance of the Lee Commission's recommendations.

Sir Fazli Husain told Mr. Sethna that the question of the reservation of low lands in Kenya was referred to the Standing Emigraton Committee which had submitted no formal report but merely made a recommendation. The Government did not intend to depute any officer to inspect the low lands.

Mr. K. C. Roy asked Government as to what was the opinion of the Kenya Indians on the subject.

Sir Fazli Husain said that he understood that the opinion of the Kenya Indians was very much in conformity with that of the Government of India. Further in reply to Mr. Sethna the Education Member stated that the Government of India were still negotiating with the South Airican Government with a view to arrange a conference to consider the Indian question.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari: Has any representation from the Government of India been made to the Governor-General of the Union and is the Government of India in a position to indicate what action has been taken.

Sir Fazli Husain: The art of negotiating consists in making a representation.

Mr. K. C. Roy: What are the definite views which the Government of India gave to the Governor-General in South Africa for the disallowance of the Natal Boroughs Ordinance? That is the question at issue.

Sir Fazli Husain: Negotiations for a round table conference cannot be pursued if particular points are pressed and a reply in the affirmative or negative is insisted upon.

Mr. Sethna was told by Sir Fazli Husain that an agricultural commission was not at present considered necessary and there had been no correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter asked if the attention of Government had been drawn to the press comments reminding them of the constitutional implication of the Central Government interfering with agriculture which was a provincial subject.

Sir Fazli Husain: I shall be glad to see the comments.

POSTMASTERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Borooah moved a resolution for a committee of officials and non-officials of both the Houses of Indian Legislature and a representative of postmasters to be appointed to enquire into the grievances of postmasters including those in the grade of Rs. 145—170 in India and Burma regarding their pay, status etc., and to suggest means to remove those grievances. Mr. Borooah reminded the Council of Mr. Pal's resolution moved in the Assembly last winter as a result of which Sir B. N. Mitra received a deputation of postal employees but while the position of the menial staff was somewhat remedied that of the postmasters had not been taken into consideration. There was now widespread discontent among them which must be removed. The starting pay of postmasters, i.e., Rs. 145 was quite inadequate. Postmasters also felt it a grievance that they were being treated as a lower order of officers than superintendents of post offices.

Mr. K. C. Roy opposed the resolution. He considered that the Council of State which was the senatorial chamber of the Indian Empire was not a fit and proper place for ventilating the grievances of subordinates of post offices. Recently when Mr. Roy went to England he had a discussion with a postmaster in London and when he mentioned the grievances of the post office officials in India the latter told Mr. Roy that these matters were settled by a body commonly known as the Wheatley Committee. It was regrettable that there was no such committee in India but they had an excellent substitute in the Departmental Committee of the legislature attached to the Department of Industries and Labour.—A.P.

INDIA'S MILL INDUSTRY.

GROWING JAPANESE COMPETITION.

REVEALING FIGURES.

The following figures of imports into India of yarn and cloth from Japan and the United Kingdom will be read with interest:

JAPAN YARN.

Year.	Lbs.	Value in Rs.
1922-23.	26,546,905	3,20,42,449
1923-24.	20,430,025	2,85,17,605
1924-25.	32,324,773	4,59,37,319
April to July 25.	16,160,285	2,01,51,444

UNITED KINGDOM.

1922-23.	31,018,372	5,69,87,686
1923-24.	21,789,923	4,61,18,066
1924-25.	20,759,078	4,54,97,774
April to July 25	4,861,775	97,80,621

STATEMENT SHOWING IMPORTS OF CLOTH.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Grey. Yds.	Grey. Value Rs.	White Bleached. Yds.	White Bleached. Value Rs.
1922-23	833,320,623	266,094,800	395,412,351	146,020,805
1923-24	599,707,357	191,462,380	402,862,428	146,168,292
1924-25	727,421,125	240,616,382	532,914,653	192,430,926
April to July 1925 ..	184,120,229	58,540,039	150,829,272	51,288,444

Year.	Coloured or Printed. Yds.	Coloured or Printed. Value Rs.	Total. Yds.	Total. Value Rs.
1922-23	211,936,345	106,657,802	1440,669,319	518,773,407
1923-24	303,696,453	151,223,859	1306,266,238	488,854,531
1924-25	338,402,754	164,494,797	1598,738,532	597,542,105
April to July 1925 ..	81,327,435	37,849,948	416,276,936	147,678,431

FROM JAPAN.

Year.	Grey. Yds.	Grey. Value Rs.	White Bleached. Yds.	White Bleached. Value Rs.
1922-23	90,036,967	35,237,503	2,375,105	1,009,810
1923-24	96,936,225	36,454,590	2,307,209	958,539
1924-25	109,839,116	40,827,067	4,483,707	1,890,843
April to July 1925 ..	48,151'065	16,472,959	1,102,426	388,073

Year.	Coloured or Printed Yds.	Coloured or Printed Value Rs.	Total. Yds.	Total. Value Rs.
1922-23	15,366,024	6,042,754	107,778,096	42,290,067
1923-24	23,422,249	8,857,156	122,665,674	46,270,285
1924-25	40,979,076	14,744,861	155,301,899	57,462,771
April to July 1925 ..	17,515,242	5,434,566	66,768,733	22,295,598

LALA LAJPATRAI.

IN BAD STATE OF HEALTH.

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

Owing to the bad condition of his health Lala Lajpat Rai who was staying at Solon was expected in Lahore to-day but news was received late in the day that owing to an attack of fever on the way, accompanied by pain in the stomach, he was forced to break his journey at Ambala. Dr. Dhanraj Bhasin, M.L.C., has proceeded to Ambala to accompany Lala Lajpat Rai to Lahore and render him medical aid.

The condition of Lala Lajpat Rai's health is causing great anxiety amongst the people here.—A. P.

JUBBULPORE CHEATING CASE.

NAGPUR, August 31.

In the criminal case against Yusuf, the butler of Mr. Barr, late District and Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore and Kaluram, Munim of Diwan Bahadur Jiwandas of Jubbulpore, on a charge of forgery and cheating Mr. Barr of six thousand rupees which amount was handed over to Mr. Barr by Jiwandas for purchasing a pair of horses in England, judgment was delivered at Jubbulpore to-day by Mr. Macnair, Sessions Judge.

The Judge convicted and sentenced both the accused. Yusuf was convicted for cheating and forgery and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under each count, sentences to run concurrently, and to pay a fine of Rs. 6,000 payable to Jiwandas. Kaluram was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating.

On behalf of Kaluram the High Court was moved for bail which was immediately granted on two securities of five thousand each.—A. P.

MR. ROY'S PARTING MESSAGE.

CALCUTTA, September 1.

Dr. Pratapchandra Guha Roy reported himself before the Additional District Magistrate yesterday and was sent to the Alipore Central Jail in police custody. Late at night Mr. Guha Roy was transferred to the Rajshahi Jail. In his parting message to his countrymen Mr. Guha Roy says that six months' imprisonment in his case is not at all a punishment.

Mr. Gandhi in a message to Mr. Guha Roy says: "We must achieve power, but that will not be without enlightened consecration."

SPARE PROPEET'S TOMB.

(Continued from previous page.)

convenience was caused by the closing of all the shops in the city of which the local press had given timely warning. In the evening a procession of Mahomedans through the city took place, followed by a meeting at Idgah Maidan attended by thousands of Mahomedans and representatives of all sects. Mr. Ayub Khan, Barrister-at-Law, presided and speeches were made by Hafiz Ghulam Rasul and Moulvi Abdul Karim Dass.

The meeting concluded after prayers had been offered for the safety of the Islamic Holy Places and the wrath of God to descend upon the desecraters of the shrines.—A. P.

"DEEPLY RELIGIOUS MAN."

LAHORE MUSLIMS' CONFIDENCE IN IBN-E-SAUD.

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

A crowded meeting of Mussalmans of Lahore, under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, was held on Sunday night outside Delhi Gate at the same spot where the Hanafis and anti-Khilafatists held their protest meeting. Maulana Mahomed Issaq of Peshawar presided.

Maulana Muhammad Irfan ,Editor of "Al Jamiat" and member of Jamiatul Ulema spoke for three hours giving details about his recent visit to Mecca on the occasion of the Haj and his numerous personal visits to Sultan Ibn Saud and said it was true that some Kubbas had been broken and damaged by the Wahabis but none of the mosques including the Prophet's tomb had been touched and they were quite safe as they were before. Ibn Saud, he said, was a deeply religious man with passionate zeal for Islam and he was liberating the Hedjaz from the control of the Sheriff Hussain. The Wahabis were purifying and reforming Mecca and its people from customs which had become unislamic.

A Haji who was sitting amongst the audience then stood up and said he was in Mecca for twenty-eight years and had also worked under Ibn Saud for three months. He endorsed every word of Maulana Muhammad Irfan and said that Ibn-Saud was a true Mussalman and had not done any sacrilegious act.

CONFIDENCE IN IBN-E-SAUD.

The following resolution was then moved by Maulana Muhammad Irfan which was supported by other speakers and passed unanimously:—

This mass meeting of the Mussalmans of hore places on record its satisfaction at the attitude taken up by Sultan Ibn Saud in agreeing to the final decisions arrived at by a world inter-Islamic Conference regarding the independence of the Hedjaz and its system of Government as well as in notifying that he will safeguard the sanctity of the Holy Prophet's sanctuary. This meeting further reposes its full confidence in the promises made by Sultan Ibn Saud to that effect and is not prepared to believe any report to the contrary unless corroborated from authentic sources. This meeting further expresses its abhorrence at the deplorable attitude displayed by a section of Indian Mussalmans in calling upon the British Government to intervene in the affairs of the Hedjaz in this connection.

ROWDIES BUSY.

Before the meeting dispersed at about 2 a.m. early in the morning some rowdies tried to disturb the meeting by throwing some stones among the crowd. A police officer who was on duty immediately brought a possse of police who made a cordon round the audience and stone throwing ceased.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A meeting of the Committee of the Central National Mahomedan Association, today, adopted a resolution expressing its horror and indignation at the reported sacrilegious bombardment of Medina and denouncing the authors of such resecration.

The meeting condemned the exhumation of the body of the Pir buried in the new Market, and urged the appointment of a number of qualified Mahomedans as assistants in the Imperial Bank and in the Superior Services of Railways.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Rome.—Submarine "Veniero" has not returned to the base from naval manoeuvres. Aeroplanes, destroyers and submarines are searching for the "Veniero" day and night. Ships are using Hydrophonic apparatus.—Reuter's Special.

MISSIONARIES RELEASED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Shanghai.—All kidnapped missionaries were released on August 30th. All are well. (Chinese bandits kidnapped on August 6th eight British missionaries including five women in Szechwan).—Reuter.

REPORTED SUBMISSION OF SEVERA RIFF TRIBES.

LONDON, September 1.

The Havas Agency of Paris sends the following:—

Fez.—Many tribes in the Tsoul area such as Branes and Benizeronals are offering submission. They even offer troops to fight against Abdel Karim Following up their recent victories, tthe French troops have occupied mountain posts near Dahar. —Reuter.

LATE PROF. MICHAEL MACMILLAN.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Dr. Michael Macmillan, whose death England at the age of seventy-two was a nounced by Reuter on Monday, was former Principal of the Elphinstone C lege. He came out to Bombay in 1878 Professor of Logic and Philosophy at t Elphinstone College and became Profes of English Literature in 1891. He s ceeded Hathornthwaite as Principal the College in 1900 and left the coun for good in 1905. On his return to E land he found congenial occupation Reader in English at the then newly ins tuted University of Birmingham which la conferred on its honorary degree of Doc of Literature in recognition of the me of his literary productions. He appears have retired from teaching work in 19 and to have spent the last years of his l in retirement.

Dr. Macmillan was a man who was p sionately fond of literature for its o sake and remained a student of it to t last. He maintained steadfastly the at tude and bent of mind of a typical En lish university don, shunning society a living in the company of his books. H venerable bearded face and tall figure we singularly imposing; he had a beautif mellow voice which gave a charm to l lectures; and while lecturing in the clas he had a habit of crumpling up his go behind his back and walking about front of the plantform and occasional throwing up his hands in gesture emphasise some striking passage of pro or poetry read by him in the class. Th habit of his was so peculiar that the writ still vividly remembers his exposition Wordsworth's poem. "She dwelt amor the untrodden ways," and the force th he laid on the exclamation Oh! in the line "But she is in her grave, and oh. The difference to me!"

As a teacher Macmillan was inspiring as a man he was kindly, good-hearted an extremely human. I remember having t appear before him once for a mischievou prank in the class—in those old far-of days when College students were more in dependent and aggressive than they ar nowadays—and felt as crest-fallen a cul prit as ever stood before the Principal ex pecting condign punishment in the name o College discipline. Macmillan did not however, treat me as a culprit; he express ed sorrow at having to see a student on such business and in kindly, fatherly words he told me not to do it again. That was all I may mention that I got the same gentlemanly treatment when later on I had to "interview" the Dean of my College in Cambridge for "cutting Hall" and infringing the 10 o'clock rule. That is what makes me remark that Macmillan was like a typical English university don. Needless to say he was extremely popular with his students. He had also a knack of keeping in touch with all past students of the College, and the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was a personal friend of the Principal, used to visit the College frequently in those days. The Principal and Mrs. Macmillan used to be At Home to past and present students of the College on the occasion of tennis tournaments in those good old days when Elphinstone College had its own sports field, now occupied by the Royal Institute of Science, and Sir Pherozeshah and many other distinguished citizens used to grace the occasions with their presence. It was also in Macmillan's time that Sir Pherozeshah was presented with an address and a silver vase at a meeting of Elphinstonians in the College Library Hall. Past students used to flock to the College in those days and Macmillan gave them all a hearty welcome.

Of his literary achievements it is sufficient to say that he wrote several scholarly works on standard authors for the use of Indian students. His "Readings from Maratha History" showed that if he had produced more original works of this character he would have obtained as great a literary fame as was achieved by another distinguished member of the Educational Service in those days—Principal Bain of the Deccan College. Macmillan will, however, be remembered longest not by his literary compositions which were numerous or his erudition which was considerable but by the nobility of his disposition and the generosity of his heart which made a lasting impression on the many hundreds of the students of Elphinstone College who studied under him and felt the warmth of his inspiring personality.

CONGRESS AND COUNCIL.

NEED OF A MANDATE.

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

The Andhra Provincial Swarajya Executive Committee has resolved to request the All-India Swarajya Party Council to urge upon the All-India Congress Committee, which meets at Patna on the 22nd September, to issue a mandate that candidates should be run at the next general elections as Congress candidates and their conduct in councils should be regulated from time to time by giving necessary instructions and also that the policy of refusing to accept office and offering resistance in the Councils until Congress demand is granted should be sustained.—A. P.

SYRIAN RISING.

FALL OF SUEIDA'S CITADEL DENIED.

LONDON, Aug. 31

Paris.—The report from Jerusalem that the Jobel-Druses have captured the citadel at Sueida is discredited by the Quai d'Orsay. General Sarrail, delegraphing yesterday, says as a reprisal for the minor losses which the snipers inflicted on the French Garrison at the citadel, thirty French aeroplanes bombed the Druse quarters at Sueida. There is no mention of the fall of the citadel.

LATER

A telegram from Beyrout denies the reported fall of the citadel at Sueida, and adds that all is quiet.—Reuter.

CHINA IN TRAVAIL.

SHANGHAI MASSACRE--AND AFTER.

WIDESPREAD ANTI--BRITISH MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Aug. 15.

The present struggle for emancipation in China, from alien bondage, deserves sympathy and encouragement from the people of India. The flower of man and womanhood in China is raging the fight against great odds and with the most powerful enemies under the blazzing sun of modern civilization. Unarmed and with practically no resources to depend upon, the student patriots in the Chinese Republic have kept the political fires burning for full one month. This, notwithstanding the cold-blooded murders and the merciless shooting of their comrades by the machine-guns and other arms of destruction employed against them. The passive resistance so much talked of and advertised in India is now on trial in the flowery kingdom and is also within an ace of success.

Cable despatches although coloured with the usual propagandist tint, and, unfortunately, forwarded by the only news agency that has virtually monopolised the Indian field, ought to have kept the reader of this journal in contact with the Chinese situation. Without recapitulating the whole story now exactly a month old, it would not be out of place to mention that provocation for the upstart of the present upheaval was furnished by the foreign bayonets on the soil of China that passes under the deceptive name of an International Settlement. The students had come out with the best of motives and were arousing sympathy as well as collecting contributions as consolation money for the relatives of those patriots who were butchered last February by the forces of capitalism following the Naigai-Menka strike at Shanghai. They were marching through the streets in peaceful demonstrations protesting against the hard lot of the Chinese workmen in foreign-owned factories and the cruelties inflicted upon their fellow-students for coming to the aid of the ignorant factory workers. The police at Shanghai, which is more or less a British concern, did not like the idea of these patriotic demonstrations and a fusilade of fire was opened upon them. The result, to quote a foreign press correspondent, was that "big pools of blood blotched the side-walks where the dead and wounded and fallen", an "just within the passageway were the bodies of the killed, their gaping wounds gushing blood over the pavement." Since the massacre at Shanghai, similar incidents on a much larger scale have occurred at Haukow and the foreign settlement of Shameen, near Canton.

Japanese Labour Sympathy.

The organised labour in Japan has denounced in unsparing terms the indignities that have already been and are still being heaped upon the working classes in China. A deputation of influential Labour leaders in Japan called upon the Tokyo Foreign Office the other day, to urge upon the authorities the absolute necessity of desisting from using gunboats for the purposes of breaking strikes in China. The Japan Seamen's Union has declined to supply from its membership the substitutes for the Chinese crew of the British vessels now on strike. The Chinese labour has received messages of deep sympathy from the British Labour Party and also the Headquarters of the Amsterdam Internationale. Mr. Bertrand Russel, when asked for his views by the London Correspondent of the "Osaka Mainichi" has replied: "Consider the strikes against the abominable conditions in Shanghai mills justified and most deplorable." The 'New York Evening World" is reported have remarked: "There is no country the globe where there are less reasons for toleration of foreigners than in the ancient land of China, which has been exploited, robbed, and outraged by these foreigners through generations. It is hardly the duty of our marines to break the strikes in Shanghai, or join other nations who are ready to act in the cold disreputable sense. Besides these, there now exists a very strong body of opinion in Japan which takes a sympathetic view of things in China and would like to lend her a helping hand in shaking off the foreign yoke.

The enormity of crimes and their revolting nature have even brought forth a mild denunciation from the British missionaries in China, although much later than their American co-workers and in a rather conciliatory tone. It runs as follows:—

"We as Britons, admit that we have a large share of blame in this matter. National pride, together with a natural reserve of manner, prejudices Britons in the eyes of most other peoples. . . . .

"A further cause of ill-feeling is the fact that the status of foreigners in China is based on treaties imposed as the outcome of wars, and we would welcome, action on the part of our Government tending to the revision of such treaties, as has been foreshadowed and supported by the representatives of our country at the Washington Conference."

The "Japan Chronicle" says: "It is not just the thing to kick 'John Chinaman' and to shoot him when he objects to being kicked." The whiteman in China has always placed full confidence in the maxim and it is owing to his reluctance to believe otherwise that innocent blood is made to flow notwithstanding that the world has been made safe for democracy!

Chinese Foreign Office Protest.

The Chinese Foreign Office, beyond all expectations, has taken a very valiant, firm and admirable stand in the present situation, in deference to the dictates of public opinion. Up till now, it has brushed aside all efforts that have been made to get its surrender either by coercion, flattery or gold. In its various notes to the Foreign Diplomatic Corps at Peking, the Chinese Foreign Minister says: "The Settlement police killed 4, arrested over 40 and inflicted injuries on 6 students two of whom died later. Sixteen passers-by were injured and three of them died. This is a shocking incident, to the gravity of which I should like to draw your special attention. The students, who, I believe, are patriots with promising futures, were not armed and should not have been regarded as a mob." "Most of the later victims were shot from behind, which demonstrates that the police of the central district in Shanghai opened fire unreasonably." "These regrettable events are due to a disregard on the part of the Foreign Powers of the "dictates of humanity." "On 34 separate occasions the police were ordered to open fire on the students. No warning was given. The situation was not sufficiently serious to warrant such an attack." "The British Volunteer Corps at Hankow used machine guns on the night of June 11, killing eight and injuring 11 Chinese." The despatch of these notes has been followed with a great deal of more bloodshed. The number of dead and wounded has increased. The casualties at Shameen, a foreign concession near Canton, alone have jumped to an enormous figure, 300 having been shot to death according to a telegram to the 'Osaka Asahi.'

The Peking Cabinet has sanctioned the defrayal of a sum of 100,000 dollars from the much impoverished National Treasury, for the relief of the families of those who were killed or have suffered owing to the disturbances. Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the War Lord of Mukden, has subscribed 20,000 dollars for the same purpose, while General Chang Hsueh-liang, Chang Tsung-chang, and Li Ching-lin have each followed his example by contributing 2,000 dollars respectively. General Feng Yu-hsiang and other military leaders are also reported to have given generous donations for this cause. A latest telegram from New York states: "The Chinese residents in the United States, Canada, and Mexico have started raising a fund of 1,000,000 dollars to support the movement for the recovery of China's national prestige. In New York alone, 2,00,000 dollars has been collected. The Chinese Consul-General here recently sent a telegram to the Shanghai strikers, promising them that the Chinese in America would give their movement material and spiritual support. He urged them not to resort to arms and to differentiate between their friends and enemies."

UPRISING OF YOUNG CHINA.

The slogans of young China are: "Abolition of Imperialism," "Recovery of foreign Concessions," "Cancellation of unequal treaties" and "Restoration of freedom." It were the untiring efforts of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in the latter part of his life, and the undisputed sway which the Kuomintang holds over the minds of the students community in China, that the leaven for the advocacy of these just demands has been able to leaven the younger generation. The present movement is more anti-British than anti-foreign. Strikes were organized, and concerted action by Chinese from all walks of life brought everything to a state of standstill We have been told that the shutters on the Chinese shops at Shanghai bore notices reading: "Our compatriots must release the Chinese students from custody. We must combine against our common enemy." The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai issued circulars to the following effect: "In view of the assassination of our brethren, we have decided on a general strike." This is said to have been approved and greeted with great enthusiasm by the audience when the acting-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce made known his decision to issue these circulars to the members of the Chamber. It is furthermore reported that the merchants welcomed this announcement with shouts of "Let us overthrow modern imperialism. Let the labourers, merchants and students join in one body to defend the common cause."

As the movement spread like wild fire from town to town and village to village the eyes of the foreign community were opened. It is now realised that the causes of the disturbances are too deep-rooted than at first imagined. A complete boycott of British banks, and the withdrawal of Chinese, even menial servants, from the employ of Britishers, has dealt a staggering blow to a life of comfort and ease to which the dominant community on China's soil has been accustomed for scores of years. There is a paralysis of the British commerce and industry and unloosening the hold of British Imperialism on China. Demands for "unconditional surrender" so fiercely advocated by the British Tory press in the beginning, have now evaporated and transformed themselves into a spirit of reconciliation and goodwill for the Chinese. Little had they thought that the agitation would protract for such a long period with no signs of coming to an end, so much so that even girl students or the deaf, dumb and blind also will take an active part in the demonstrations. The preliminary negotiations with the representatives of the Peking Foreign Office and those of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps that were held at Shanghai to come to a settlement ended in a rupture. The 13 demands presented by the Chinse were not acceptable to the Foreigners who although were prepared to make some slight concessions.

YOUNG CHINES DEMAND.

New Commissioners have been appointed on both sides with further powers for negotiation from their respective government. It is yet problemetical whether anything tangible will come out of these contemplated pourparlers. The 13 demands, first formulated by the leaders of the Young China Party and now accepted by the Chinese Foreign Office as the basis of negotiations for the settlement of the strikes and boycotts, are as follows:—

1. Withdrawal of Martial Law.
2. Release of all Chinese arrested, with the restoration of the schools in the concession seized by the Municipality.
3. Dismissal, examination, and punishment of the police who shot the Chinese.
4. An indemnity to the Chinese victims of the shootings.
5. An apology to be tendered to the Chinese Government.
6. Reorganisation of the Mixed Court.
7. Re-instatement of strikers with full pay for the period of the strike.
8. Better treatment for workers.
9. Representation of Chinese on Municipal Council, with extension of municipal franchise to Chinse rate-payers, the franchise being given to the real, not to the nominal, owner of property.
10. Road-extensions outside the Concession to be prohibited. Roads already constructed to be restored to the Government unconditionally.
11. Laws regarding publication, wharfing-dues, and trade offices to be repealed.
12. Chinese to be given freedom of speech, meeting, and publication.
13. The Chief Secretary of the Municipal Council, N. O. Liddell, to be dismissed from his post.

BOLSHEVIK BOGEY.

Anything that goes wrong with or against capitalism these days is ascribed to the machinations of the Bolsheviks. Russians are to-day the disturbers of peace and order simply because imperialism and capitalism would not care to withdraw from their disreputable methods of exploitation in the lands of the weak and unarmed peoples. The inexhaustible stores of Bolshevik gold are being persistently blamed for the agitation in China. Mr. Leon Trotsky gave the lie to these propagandist assertions when he said, the other day, "What is the use of sending to the East and to the West secret agents with Moscow gold in one pocket and poison and dynamite in the other, when such agents cannot accomplish a thousandth part of the revolutionary educational work that is being done by foreign capitalists and the foreign press in China?" *En passant*, it would not be out of place to quote the editorial remarks of the "Japan Chronicle" whose editor, a British gentleman, has taken a most sensible and impartial view of the situation in China, of all the foreign language newspapers published in the Far East. In the course of a series of articles, the Editor of the "Japan Chronicle" says: "In all probability it was only the mutual jealousies of the Powers that prevented the partition or the swallowing up of China during the long period when territorial growth was considered a biological necessity for progressive States." "The Powers by backing first one "strong man" and then another have succeeded in preventing any strong man from arising, and have kept China in a state of most admired disorder." "It must be confessed that it is the Powers which are almost entirely responsible for the existing anarchy. They are always supporting somebody or other, because they are farm believers in the theory that China needs a strong man to keep her in order, and they try to make a "strong man" out of anybody who is willing to let them recoup themselves liberally."

NEW INSURANCE BILL.

POLICY-HOLDERS' RIGHTS.

In the course of an article examining the proposed Insurance Bill, Mr. C. S. Rangaswami writes in "Commerce":—

"Hitherto shareholders' rights have been recognised. However, policyholders have been generally, if not invariably, treated as though they are non-entities and yet if one were to investigate the matter fully the contribution of the policy-holders towards the strength, importance and assets of the company is of far greater moment than those contributed by the shareholders. Take a company like the Oriental. Its capital is 1½ lakhs, while its life fund at the end of 1923 exceeded 568 lakhs. The Empire has a capital of Rs. 51,000, and a life fund of 176 lakhs. The Bharat has a capital of one lakh and a life fund of 43½ lakhs. In all these cases the capital is insignificant, while the life funds which are so vast in proportion to the capital are built entirely out of the contributions of the policy-holders. Yet, except in a few Indian companies, the policy-holders have little or no voice. They are there only to strengthen the company's position, to build up its reserve, to accumulate its life fund, and to help to earn profits. It is time that the importance of the contribution made by policy-holders is given due and proper recognition. The new bill must distinctly provide that in the case of life insurance companies, it should be compulsorily provided that just as shareholders have votes in respect of, and in proportion to, the shares standing in their names, so policy-holders should have votes in respect of, and in proportion to, the policies they own; that at all general meetings, (whether annual ,general or extraordinary general), and in respect of all resolutions (whether ordinary, extraordinary or special) that votes of the policy-holders will be exercisable in the same manner as the votes of shareholders and that of the total number of directors, not less than one-third shall be elected by policy-holders, and the remainder by shareholders. This precaution in the interest of policy-holders is extremely necessary, as, the share capital of life insurance companies being usually very small, it is easy to secure a control, without much outlay, on the shares of the company, and thus obtain a determining voice in the selection of directors, in general meetings, etc. The danger is nothing more nor less than that, by securing control over the small capital, control is obtained over the large funds of the company. The possibility of abuse of privilege is immense; and I am afraid that the privilege has been very badly abused indeed in the case of some companies."

DISPUTE OVER FISHING.

HINDU MUSLIM TENSION.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

A dispute has arisen between the Hindus of Kasindra village in the Ahmedabad district and some Mahomedan fishermen of Ahmedabad regarding fishing in the river bed at Kasindra. The Hindus had approached Sir Maurice Hayward, Home Member of the Government of Bombay, who promised to make an enquiry into the matter.

HINDUS ARRESTED.

In the meantime on 9th August which was a Hindu holiday namely the Nag Panchami, it is said that about 5 or 6 Mahomedan fishermen tried fishing but the Hindus objected saying that their religious feelings should not be wounded in this manner. Apprehending breach of peace on the part of the Hindus, the police made a complaint before Mr. Willis, Sub-Divisional Magistrate who issued notices against 33 Hindus of Kasindra under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code to furnish security to keep the peace.

The court has adjourned the case till 17 September as summons upon some of the accused had not been served.

This incident has created a great sensation among the Hindus, particularly the Jains of the town. Their leaders were present in the court and have called a public meeting the day after to-morrow to consider what steps should be taken to secure prohibition of fishing at Kasindra. —A. P.

BEGGARS IN THE CITY,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is an irony of fate that opulence and object poverty and almost incurable maladies should exsist side by side. If Bombay is reputed to be one of the wealthiest cities, she has also a grave problem to solve of beggars and ailing humanity immersed deep in a state of pennilessness. Some years ago the Bombay Government appointed a committee to tackle this question in the Presidency, and the Bombay Municipal Corporation has also from time to time attempted to handle this very urgent question of the city. But promptness and despatch on matters of this type are the least to be expected of well established corporate bodies like Government and Municipality. Some correspondence has passed on the subject between the Corporation and the Government; but so far no final action is agreed upon and taken. In the meantime, presence of beggars and ailing homeless humanity in public streets continues to be a daily phenomena which rouses momentary companion of many a kind-hearted passerby and occasionally draws perhaps a copper from him.

But if established authorities have not yet settled this urgent problem, a cosmopolitan committee of Indians and European has moved in this matter. They have organised a Beggars Camp at a lonely place off Gowari Station on the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Rly. Our curiosity to visit this Camp was roused when an appeal for funds from the Committee came up before the Corporation. Without informing the authorities, we paid one morning a surprise visit to the Camp; and we must at once say that though there is room for sympathetic criticism and therefore for improvement, the institution is doing what is possible with funds available for aleviating the misery of practically homeless and ailing brothers and sisters of ours. The Camp is located on a plot of land of the Improvement Trust amidst hillocks on the Eastern side of the Island. The inmates are lodged in crude huts; a kitchen is maintained; so also a dispensary, which were found generally clean. They are also clothed. Those of them who are found capable of doing some manual work are given work. Hand-loom and gardening form the special feature of manual work.

Ailing homeless persons who agree to take advantage of this Camp are being taken there. Their going to the Camp is voluntary; and so also their stay.

We have taken care to ascertain and we are glad to say that though the Superintendent of the Camp who always remains at the camp is an Indian Christian of the Salvation Army, and the Committee includes Christians, there is no reason to believe that the Camp is directly or indirectly made use of for the purpose of proselytization.

The camp is run from donations received. Its utility is obvious. And our aim in writings these lines is only to bring to the notice of the thinking class of the community that there is such a problem as the beggars problem in the city awaiting speedy solution; and of the resourceful class that there is one more beneficial institution amidst many others modestly doing humanitarian work and in need of requisite funds.—Yours, etc.

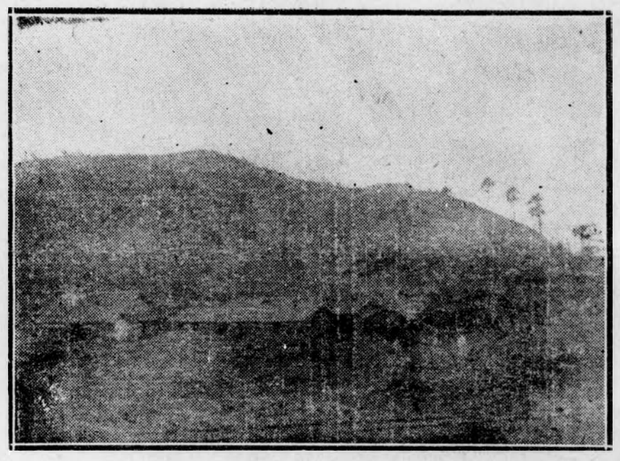
MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Aug. 28.

The members of the Hindustan Club of the University of Michigan, at a meeting held on the 26th of July, unanimously passed a resolution, deploring the "unexpected and unforseen sudden death of the great Indian Nationalist, Mr. C. R. Das.

BOMBAY BEGGARS' HOME.

A group of beggars at the Beggars' Home, Matunga.



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PROTECTION TO STEEL

BOUNTY RECOMMENDED

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

The report is out of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of supplementary protection to the Steel Industtry (Part I.) The Board's recommendation is that a bounty should be paid on steel manufactured in India between the 1st October 1925 and the 31st March 1927, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The bounty should be paid only to firms or companies manufacturing, mainly from pig iron made in India from Indian ores, steel ingots suitable for rolling or forging into any of the kinds of steel articles specified in Part VII of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act 1894.

(2) The bounty should be paid on steel ingots manufactured by such firms or companies, and the bounty should be paid at the rate of Rs. 18 a ton on 70 per cent. of the total weight of the ingots manufactured in each month.

(3) The total amount of the bounty payable under this Resolution in the 18 months ending 31st March 1927 should not exceed Rs. 90 lakhs.

Except in respect of the period, the amount payable per ton and the limit on the total payments, these conditions are identical with those contained in the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 26th January 1925, by which an additional bounty was sanctioned for twelve months up to the 30th September 1925. The system by which the bounty is paid on 70 per cent. of the ingot production, seems to have worked smoothly and we find no reason for suggesting any change in this respect. If, as we propose, the rate per ton is fixed at Rs. 18 and the limit to the total payments at Rs. 90 lakhs, the effect will be that the full bounty can be earned by an ingot production of 714,000 tons which is equivalent to 500,000 tons of finished steel. The risk that the out-put of 'bounty' steel may be less than the estimates, we think, sufficiently safeguarded.

33. The payments to which the Government of India already stand committed under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act and the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, are approximately as follows:—

	Rs. lakhs.
Bounty on rails and fishplates 1924-25	36
Estimated—Ditto— 1925-26	32
Estimated—Ditto— 1926-27	27
Bounty on railway wagons	21
Additional bounty on rolled steel-up to 30th September 1925.	50
Total.	166
Add additional bounty on rolled steel now proposed for the 18 months ending 31st March 1927	90
Grand Total	256

It is necessary to ascertain whether the increase in revenue arising from the protective duties on certain kinds of steel, is sufficient to meet these charges.

34. The increase in the Customs revenue which has resulted from the imposition of protective duties on certain kinds of steel, and which is likely to be realised up to the 31st March 1927, has been calculated in the Note in Annexure B and the attached Tables. The increase in revenue during 9½ months of 1924-25 was approximately Rs. 107 lakhs, and the increase expected in 1925-26 and 1926-27 is about Rs. 195 lakhs, the grand total being Rs. 3 crores in round figures. If an allowance is made for the increase in consumption, which might have occurred if the duties had remained at 10 per cent., the net increase in revenue is Rs. 280 lakhs. It will be seen, therefore, that the increase in revenue is likely to exceed the payments on account of bounty by Rs. 24 lakhs during the three years during which the Steel Industry (Protection) Act remains in force. In these circumstances our view is that the additional protection required by rolled steel should be given entirely in the form of bounties, and that it is not necesary to propose any increase of the Customs duties on rolled steel. It is possible, of course, that our estimate of future consumption, and consequently of the imports, may prove to be too high, but a margin of Rs. 24 lakhs would seem to be sufficient. The gross revenue from the protective duties, collected in the first four months of 1925-26, was Rs. 77 lakhs out of which at least Rs. 33 lakhs represent an increase in revenue. The increase actually realised in 13½ months is therefore Rs. 140 lakhs, (i.e., over Rs. 10 lakhs a month), and in order to reach the total increase of Rs. 3 crores by March 1927 a further increase of Rs. 160 lakhs is required in 20 months, i.e. at the rate of Rs. 8 lakhs a month. We believe that our anticipations are justified, but, if the Customs collections show a marked falling off in the next six months, the matter could be reconsidered. We do not expect, however, that any increase in the duties will be found necessary.

G. RAINY, President.
J. MATTBAI, Member.
C. B. B. CLEE, Secretary.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI REVIEWS ITS ACTIVITIES

REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION.

Before a large audience at Kamatipura, Maulana Shaukat Ali delivered a lecture on the work of the Central Khilafat Committee on Monday night.

Maulana Shaukat Ali at the outset dwelt upon the origin and the growth of the Central Khilafat Committee and how throughout all these years of its existence it had consistently worked for the preservation and protection of the ancient and sacred institution of the Khilafat and how all these years the Committee had stood for the rights of the Indian Muslims consistent with the needs of Indian nationalism. No amount of calumny or vilification of the Committee or its executive by interested parties would shake the loyalty of the Muslims towards the Committee that had done so much to them. He knew that there were certain persons who were trying to persuade them that the affairs of the Central Khilafat Committee were managed by a set of *badmashes* and that the influence of the Central Khilafat Committee was waning. He would not pass any opinion on the work of the Committee but would only lay bare before them the work accomplished by the Committee and leave them to judge for themselves whether the Committee deserved their patronage and loyalty.

Coming to the recent happening and to the charges of corruption and of assaulting certain Muslim brethren levelled against them, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that it was against the spirit of his character and creed to fight against Hindu, Parsi or Christian brethren, much less against his own Muslim brethren. He was a Fakir in the service of Islam and India. As long as justice was not obtained by the Khilafat, India and Jazirat-ul-Arab, he had taken a vow to eschew all luxuries and to work zealously for their success no matter if he had come to grips with anybody, even the mighty British Government. Everybody knew that as soon as justice was done to Islam, India and Jazirat-ul-Arab, he would be the first man to stretch the hand of friendship as a true Muslim to the British Government.

"A RAMPURI BADMASH."

Proceeding, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that Anglo-Indian papers and some of his Muslim brethren delighted in calling him a badmash. He would readily take the compliment and was not ashamed to say so before the audience because Kamatipura was also notorious for "badmashes." He even assured such of his friends as considered him a "badmash", that he could well play the part of a *badmash* Rampuri that he was, but he would once again repeat that for the present in the service of Islam he had taken a vow of non-violence. He would, therefore, never raise his little finger if anybody assaulted him. Not only that, but if some assaulted him and even were prepared to take his life, he would not call in the assistance of the police or any agency of the Government, but would willingly lay down his life for the cause of Islam. Well, if they who had elected him Secretary found that he was incompetent or inefficient they had the right to remove him from the Office. He would still then continue to be a member of the Central Khilafat Committee and do his little bit. His calumniators had not the courage to accuse him (Shaukat Ali) of corruption, but they accused him of being a Wahabi. "Well, Wahabi or not that was a matter of his religious conviction" said the Maulana. But he assured them that night that he was not a Wahabi, and had never subscribed to their creed. He had never touched a pie of the Khilafat Funds for his personal use. Chotani Saheb had thought fit to abuse Bi Amman and to accuse him of corruption. When the facts were given to a press representative, Mr. Chotani accused him of fabricating lies. People, the Maulana said, could well judge between Mr. Chotani and himself. The Khilafat Funds were collected mainly through the exertions of Bi Amman, Mahomed Ali and himself. A sum of thirty lakhs were collected in two months through the efforts of Bi Amman alone. The sum was sent to the Khilafat Funds. When he was released from jail the Muslims of Madras gave him a purse of Rs. 19,000. Out of it he spent about Rs 2,000 for his travelling expenses for 18 months and the rest was sent to Chotani Saheb. What has Mr. Chotani done with the money? Mr. Chotani was in straitened circumstances and he had used the money for his own business. He (the speaker) came to know of the same, but decided to let bygones be bygones. He had not touched a single pie. But now Chotanis and Khatris were accusing him of corruption. He hoped the Muslims knew him too well and if they thought fit that he should go from office, they could very wesl do so at the next election in December. But if they approved of his work, they should again elect him to office and he would be but too glad to carry out their commands once again.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF MEDINA.

Referring to the engineered agitation set on foot in the city ostensibly to protest against the reported bombardment of Medina, but in reality to sling mud at the Khilafat organisation and its executive, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he would be the first to fight even with Ibn-e-Saud if he were satisfied that he had done wrong to the cause of Islam. But what was the use of merely abusing and cursing a man? That did not help their cause in the least. The feud between the Najdis and Hedjajis was old-standing. As a Muslim he would not have either Ibn-e-Saud or Emir Ali or anybody governing the Hedjaz and the Holy Land. The Hedjaz and the Holy Land should be governed by a council of the Muslims of the world. And until that was achieved, they would not be satisfied.

As for the reported bombardment of Medina and the destruction of Holy Prophet's tomb, they had no authenticated news then. He had wired to get correct news and they also had the promise of Sultan Ibn-e-Saud given to their Hajis that he would never bombard Medina and that these tombs or Kubas that were destroyed by his army would be restored again. In the face of these facts how dare they abuse and curse a man?

Concluding, Maulana Shaukat Ali deplored the attempts made to divide the Muslims and exhorted them to join the Khilafat Committee and work for the true cause of Islam.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION VS. TRAMWAYS CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry to see from item No. 103 of the Corporation agenda that Mr. Nariman proposes to request the Commissioner "to expedite the arbitration regarding fares on Gowalia Tank tram line extension." Mr. Nariman's proposal will appear to be very strange in view of the decision he himself and other members of the Tramways Committee have already given that "the demand for the revision of fares does not come within the scope of arbitration." *Any Counsel will uphold this decision.*

It will be evident to anyone who has gone over the Deed of Concessions, as published by the Corporation in the book called the Tramway Papers in the edition issued in 1908, that Mr. Nariman is making a very great mistake. Mr. Nariman is undoubtedly labouring under some misapprehension, otherwise he would have been the last person to bring the question of the increase of fares under arbitration.

The Deed of Concessions has been drawn up in a very masterly way by the Corporation which was in office then i.e. from 1900 to 1906. Under the Deed the Corporation has the supreme voice and it has ample powers to bring the Company to its senses in no time if the latter seeks to go beyond the Deed. But I am sorry to say that the Corporation, for some reason or other, has been treating the Company in a very lenient manner, so much so that the Company has lost no time in taking advantage of such leniency in several ways and has become more and more defiant. The Company has lowered the prestige of the Corporation several times and treated the Corporation's resolutions as mere scraps of paper.

The Company knows full well the obligation it has undertaken of carrying a passenger from any one point to any other point he wants to go, as per the right granted by the old company at a universal fare of one anna. When Mr. W. G Bingham wanted to buy the old company and run cars by electricity he too undertook the obligation of the one anna fare as can be seen from the agreement he entered into with the Corporation on 11th March, 1901. The present B. E. S. T. Co,, Ltd., too accepted with open eyes the obligation of the one anna fare and signed on 7th August, 1905 the Deed of Concessions, in which the terms of the agreement entered into by Mr Bingham on 11th March, 1901, as stated above, have been also embodied.

A reference to the application made by the Tramways Company for the first time in 1910 asking for" the "increase of some of the fares and the introduction of the zone System in Bombay" will show that the Company has been sedulously trying to circumvent the provisions of this Deed. In that application the Company made the statement (1) that Mr. Bingham had accepted the obligation of the one anna fare because he intended not to work the tramways but to sell it, (2) that the Company thought that the one abna fare was incompatible with the long distance the passenger had been granted the right to travel for one anna as allowed under the Deed, (3) that the Company also did not approve of passengers being allowed to change cars wherever they liked and as often as they liked as they were allowed to do, and (4) that the old Company when it introduced the one anna fare did willingly forego the statutory right the Company had been allowed to charge, as allowed by Section 16 of the Tramways, "at the rate of three annas for every three miles or any portion thereof."

A reference to the Deed will show how utterly untenable the contentions of the Company are. Clause 18 (a) of the Deed clearly states: "The Company doth hereby and so as to bind itself, its successors and assigns to strictly abide by and observe all the provisions and conditions afore-said."

One of the conditions is the Clause 15 (a) which treats of fares and charges. The clause distinctly says:—"In so far as regards passenger traffic over the lines compressed in the *existing tramways* the fare *shall*, subject as herein after provided, *be* at a uniform rate of one anna from any one point to any other point;" it further says, and clearly mentions the proviso "hereinafter provided" viz. that "the Company *shall be at liberty* with approval and sanction of Corporation to institute a tramway service for the conduct of passenger traffic over the whole or any part of its system in two classes and to charge *special fares* to be fixed with the sanction of the Corporation *for the conveyance of first class passengers*".

In clause 18 (j) the meaning of the word "existing tramways," has also been made clear. By this latter clause the company pays "to the Corporation in respect of the existing tramways a yearly rent at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per mile of double track and Rs. 2,000 per mile of single track payable half yearly; *such rent shall accrue due from the date on which the B. E. S. T. Company obtained possession of the existing tramways as aforesaid*"; i.e. *after* 7th August, 1905

In clause 18 (k) it says. "to pay to the Corporation in respect of any extensions and additions to the existing tramways and any new lines to be hereafter laid yearly rent at rates 50 p.c. lower than those payable in respect of the existing tramways such additional rates to accrue from the respective dates on which such extentions, additions, or new lines be opened for public traffic, and *shall be* paid at the times and calculated in the manner provided in the last preceding sub-clause." Will the Company pay an increased rental if the Corporation takes it into its head to ask for an increase?

The above clauses namely 15 (a), 18 (j) and 18 (k) when read together clearly prove the fact that the Company is bound to charge a universal fare of one anna from any one point to any other point on the whole system of the present tramway company including the several additions extensions, or new lines the company has laid from the date on which the B. E. S T. Company obtained possession of the tramways from the old Company, i.e 7th August, 1905. and that that fare of one anna has been treated as a settlement for the full period i.e. till the monopoly lasts, and for this settlement of the one anna fare the Company has been duly granted the consideration of paying 50 p.c. less rental. It will be seen that in one instance only a special fare is allowed, namely, for instituting a tramway service for first class passengers only; and there is no other provision as to any increase in the fares then fixed. In a like manner the hands of the Corporation too have been tied down. That body can never ask the Company for an increased rental however much it might like to take, or treat that subject under the arbitration clause, which it can never do. No increase of fares can be granted in the face of the above consideration.

The General Traffic Manager in his letter dated 26th January 1925 has stated that under the Deed of Concessions the Company is limited by Clause 15 (a) to a universal fare of one anna from any one point to any other point then existing, but that in respect of any extensions made since that date the fares to be fixed shall be subject to the approval of the Corporation. "In making this statement he has only told "half the truth." The latter portion of his statement was merely a "buncum"—the Deed of concession does not provide for fixing any increase of fares on any extensions, as he says in his application to the Corporation. Even the second statement he had made regarding 9 miles of "extensions" was also, a half true and a half wrong statement. Truly speaking if any "extension" in the right sense of the word was made it was made from the old Lalbaug terminus to a point beyond the Elphinstone Cross road, a distance of .987 miles only, sometime in August 1907, and this line was further extended to Dadar, this extension being 1.988 miles in the year 1916. If any extension is made in the right sense of the word as it appears in clause 18 (k) that extension amounts to 1.975 miles only and not 9 miles as the General Traffic Manager wanted to impress on the minds of the Corporation. If we deduct the above 1.975 miles from the 9 miles there remains distance of 7.25 miles which the Company ma ybe stated to have added, but this distinctly comes under the head of "additions" or "new lines" as stated in a very distinct manner in the same clause 18 (k). This addition to the old line as made within the area of the old tramways was made to provide shorter routes to the Company. The Company, on account of the limited number of cars did not extend the line to a greater distance to open up the suburbs as the Corporation who framed the Deed, expected the Comoany to do beyond Lalbag, the farthest terminus of the old Company. The General Traffic Manager has also no right to prepare a new scale of fares or ask for an increase in any other way.

It will thus be seen from Clauses 15 (a) 18. (j) and 18 (k) that the Company is bound by the Contract to abide by the one anna fare, also that the public possess an undeniable right to travel from any one point to any other point and that the Deed has made it incumbent upon the Corporation to safeguard that right, in every way and enforce it on the Company to abide by the Contract.—Yours, etc.,

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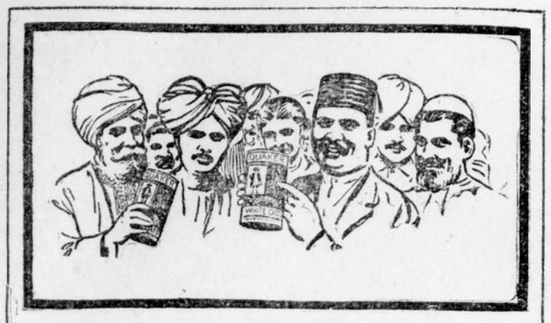

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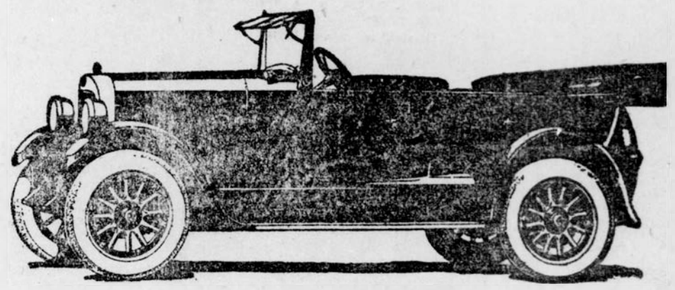

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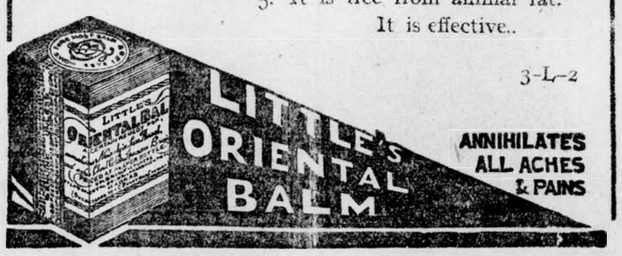

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